APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,340—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1888.

TANAGRA FIGURES.

PLASTIC FACSIMILES OF TINTED STATUETTES FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.

R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.

Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of classic Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* O ce.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. H. Mudie	26th June
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weignell	3rd July.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	560	G.W.F.Browne	17th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4235	800	W.D.Worcester	24th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4139	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	560	G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) — June 29th and July 13th and 27th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

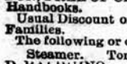
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARES to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. RAJOLINO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 23rd June 1888.
STURA	on the 14th July 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Rassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

☞ Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which ALL Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

LIPPERT'S HOTEL,

OPPOSITE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THE Landlady personally looks after the comfort of Ladies and Children. A new upper-storey has been added.

The Rooms are considered the coolest in Bombay.

The Hotel has been newly-furnished, and no expense has been spared to ensure the comfort of Visitors.

The Bar and Billard Rooms (separate buildings) open into an extensive and well-kept garden, which forms a favourite resort for Ladies and Children.

ALES, WINES, AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION.

☞ Charges very low to meet competition in Bombay.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS accompanied by testimonials from candidates for the Office of Assistant Conservator of the Port will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.

Candidates must possess a certificate of competency of not lower grade than ordinary Master in the Mercantile Marine, and the appointment will be made on probation, confirmation being contingent on the Officer qualifying within reasonable time as Examiner in Navigation in the Board of Examiners and also in a colloquial knowledge in the Vernacular languages.

Salary, Rs. 300 per mensem rising (only after fully approved service) by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 400.

HENRY MORLAND, Kt., Captain I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.

Bombay, Port Office, 16th June, 1888.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 24th June, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

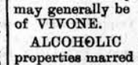
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th July, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th June, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA	2,900	On or about 30th June 1888.
BULIMBA	2,692	On or about 18th July 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

TREACHER and Co. beg to call special attention to their Stock of the above. They are in a position to meet all requirements.

(*Detailed Catalogues Free on Application.*)

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"HORIZONTAL" BARS, "HORIZONTAL."

WITH Iron Standards, the bar being fitted to shift up and down for vaulting or other purposes. Complete with iron stays and screws ..... Rs. 75 0

Do. do. do. with steel core, ,, 115 0

The Home Gymnasium combining apparatus for Calisthenic exercises, specially adapted for Schools and Private Families, each ..... Rs. 160 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL GYMNASTIC AND GYMKHANA KIT.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP AND CO., Limited,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

VIVONE

THE TABLE BEVERAGE OF THE DAY.

EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE IN TEA OR Coffee is the frequent cause of Congested Liver. This may generally be staved off by a timely substitution of VIVONE.

ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS HAVE THEIR properties marred by a narcotic action which deadens the perceptive sense. No such action characterizes the effect of VIVONE.

UNDER A TROPICAL THIRST NO digestion, however robust, can long resist the vitiating influences of Tea, Coffee, and Alcoholic Liquids. But the digestive powers may be restored and thirst may be subdued by the adoption as an article of diet of VIVONE.

REDUCED PRICES.

Per dozen, Rs. 2. Case of 2 dozen, Rs. 4-4.
Case of 6 dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP and Co., Limited,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart	Rs. 2-8.	2 quarts	Rs. 3-8.
4 do.	,, 5-0.	7 do.	,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY

ON PIANOS

DURING THE MONSOONS.

INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.

From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL OPEN R. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 ; Postage, 4 annas.

RHINE MOSELLE'S WINES.

LAUBENHEIM.

A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.

Bottles ..... Rs. 18 8 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 10 8 } cash.

GEISENHEIM.

Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.

Bottles ..... Rs. 22 0 } Per doz.
Half bottles. ,, 12 0 } cash.

STEINWEIN.

Of great fragrance, pure and natural.

Glass Jugs ... Rs. 28 per doz. cash.

HOCHHEIM.

A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine.

Bottles ..... Rs. 26 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 14 0 } cash.

NIERSTEIN.

Very soft and good bouquet.

Bottles ..... Rs. 29 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 15 8 } cash.

LIEBFRAUMILCH.

A very fine, full bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.

Bottles ..... Rs. 35 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 18 8 } cash.

JOHANNISBERG.

The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.

Bottles ..... Rs. 45 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 24 0 } cash.

SPARKLING WINES.

Superior Hock.

Delicate flavour & bouquet.

Bottles ..... Rs. 39 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 21 0 } cash.

FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.

The very finest wine of its kind.

Bottles ..... Rs. 46 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 24 8 } cash.

FINE MOSELLE.

Fine, full flavour.

Bottles ..... Rs. 34 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 18 8 } cash

SUPERIOR MOSELLE.

Very fragrant.

Bottles ..... Rs. 38 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 21 0 } cash.

FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE.

Very rich, delicious bouquet.

Bottles ..... Rs. 46 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 25 0 } cash.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MONSOON WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to withstand the effects of the Climate, our Coats are Sewn and Taped, thus making it impossible to come apart at the seams, and are cut on Tailoring principles ensuring a shapely, stylish, well-fitting, and reliable garment.

Regulation Military Cloaks, extra quality and finish, thoroughly Waterproof ... from Rs.	48	0
Fawn and Navy Blue Cashmere Chesterfield Coats, perfectly ventilated ..... ,,	,,	24	0
White Vulcanised Reversible Coats ..... ,,	,,	10	0
Ladies Shot Silk, Plain Colors and Checks, Mantles and Cloaks, very stylish and extra Light.			
Black lined Tartans Gig Aprons with nickel Ring ..... ,,	,,	10	8
Drab Double Texture on check Carriage aprons ..... ,,	,,	12	0
Tan Waterproof Canvas Holdalls, flaps and pockets English Leather Straps ... ,,		20	8
The Wolsely Valise Holdall and Ground Sheet combined, Stout Leather Straps and Rings ..... ,,		22	0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF

ILFORD DRY PLATES.

"Rapid, and Extra Rapid."

THE UNITED KINGDOM DRY PLATES.

Very Cheap, Good, and Reliable.

EASTMAN'S BROMIDE PAPER.

STRIPPING FILMS ..... GELATINE SKINS.

"OPTIMUS" INSTANTANEOUS SHUTTERS.

The perfect Plate and Print Washer and other Novelties.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the Arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIA.

WATERPROOFS ! WATERPROOFS ! !

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

	Rs.	a
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes ... each	9	8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes ... each	16	8
Cap to match the above ...Rs. 3 8 | Leggings ... per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c. ... each	25	0
Cap to match ...Rs. 5 0 | Leggings ... per pair	9	8
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article ... each	28	0
Inverness Capes, as above ... each	35	0
Leggings to match ... 10	8	
Double Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta "Regimental Capes," the best quality made, will never stick, "all sizes." ... each	45	0
Grey and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article, well ventilated, will last for years ... 40 to	45	0
Ladies' Waterproofs, very light and durable, "Kate Hardcastle," "Mira," "Princess Ida," "Battenburg," etc., latest shapes and materials, each 25 to	35	0
Tan Canvass Waterproof Leggings, for Lacing ... pair	6	8
Waterproof, Tan Canvass Hold-alls, for Travellers ... from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets 84 by 48 ...	15	8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting Waterproofing between two cloths ... per yard	5	8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid ...	18	8
Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable ... each	18	8
Vulcanized Hand Basins ... each 7 8 to	8	8

THORPE & CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 *to* 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework ; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring ; new patent Chain ; best red rubber tires ; adjustable step and footrest ; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle ; enamelled black ; all bright parts nickelled ; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

RARE TEAS.

EXTRAORDINARY TEAS.

WONDERFUL TEAS.

SPRING CROP 1888.

WE have received a small consignment of these peerless and the most perfect TEAS that India can produce. It is needless to say anything beyond recommending these unrivalled Teas, which are simply superb in flavour. A real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

PRICES—In 1 lb. Air-tight Packets :

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA ..... per lb. Rs. 2-8
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... per lb. ,, 1-12

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

VERY CHOICE. WALKING SPECIALLY SELECTED WITH BALANCED HANDLES.

"HOAR & CO.'S LATEST NOVELTIES." STICKS.

Hazel, Spur—Oak, Orange, Olive, Bark Thorn, Ceylon Vines, Cherry, Wangee, Cactus, Black Thorn, Medler, &c.	From Re. 1-8.
Silver Mounted Sticks, "Swagger," Canes, &c.	From Rs. 5.

HOAR & CO., { STICK IMPORTERS, } BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gazteln e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts. Pints of Hocks and Champagnes Rs. 2 Extra per Case.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!!

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

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SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

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DOSABHAI FRAMJI,
R. M. SAYANI,
H. W. BARROW,
HARKISONDAS NAROTTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries to the Fund.
Bombay, 21st June, 1888.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY of "CANTERBURY" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

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Agents.
Bombay, 21st June, 1888.

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D. J. DE MONTE,
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ON and after 1st proximo, owing to fall in Exchange, the rate to the United Kingdom and to other countries in Europe will be increased by three annas per word, and the rates to other Continents proportionately raised.
JEFF. J. ALLEN,
Superintendent.
Government Telegraph Office, Bombay 21st June, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1882 and of the NAIGAUM COTTON CLEANING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HONORABLE Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT has fixed SATURDAY, the 30th day of June, 1888, at 10-30 a.m., at his chambers in the Court House of the High Court at Bombay as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 20th day of June, 1888.
J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.
(The Seal of the High Court at Bombay)
L. N. BANAJI,
The 21st day of June, 1888.
Messrs. PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Attorneys for abovenamed Company.

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MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 7th June, 1888.
"No. 1909-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 22nd May, 1888.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 2nd March, 1887, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to purchase about 1,524 horses suitable for army purposes during the year 1888-89, classed as follows :—

CLASS I.—AUSTRALIAN AND CAPE HORSES—942.
In Madras.
Medium Cavalry and Hussars .. ..125 }
Field Artillery .. .. 74 } 339
Horse Artillery .. ..140 }
In Calcutta.
Medium Cavalry and Hussars .. ..274 }
Field Artillery .. ..137 } 603
Horse Artillery .. ..192 }
CLASS II—COUNTRY-BREDS—200.
As many as possible full-grown horses, the remainder young stock from 1½ year old upwards 200
CLASS III—ARABS, PERSIANS—382.
In Bombay.
Field Artillery .. .. 37 }
Medium Cavalry .. .. 63 } 382
Madras Native Cavalry .. ..282 }
Total.... 1,524

2. The purchases will be made in Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, and at the various horse fairs and horse shows in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director of Army Remount Operations for India.
3. The Calcutta Landing and Remount Depot will be open for the reception of horses from the 1st October to the end of the purchasing season, and not from the 15th September. Purchasing to commence as soon after arrival of the shipment as the Remount Agent may direct.
4. Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, four to six years, except as regards country-breds, and in the case of Australian horses, 14 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I. and III, remounts three years old and mares in foal will not be purchased.
5. Greys will not be purchased for Horse or Field Artillery.
6. The average price for an Australian or Cape remount has been fixed at Rs. 650, which will be paid at the Indian port of purchase. The average price for Arabs and Persians is Rs. 550; for other horses according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the averages fixed above are not exceeded.
E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."
By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
B. H. POTTINGER, Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

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FOR
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.

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THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them ; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Webb's Royal Marionettes.
Band, 2nd Gloster Regt., Yacht Club, evening.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer City of Canterbury arrived on the 20th from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Landoura (s), for Coast and Calcutta. To-day :—Dunedin (s), for Dunkirk.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Deccan entered the dock on the 20th inst.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. City of Canterbury entered, and the s.s. Beresford, Victoria, and Singapore left, the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Khiva, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-morrow.

REPORTED THEFT.—Nanjee Pragjee, a goldsmith, reported to the police,on Wednesday, the theft of property, valued at Rs. 152, from his shop at Hali Chuckla, Fort.

THE SIR FRANK SOUTER MEMORIAL.—Among the names of those present at the Sir Frank Souter Memorial meeting, reported in yesterday's *Gazette*, that of Mr. E. D. Sassoon appeared instead of Mr. S. D. Sassoon.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes.—Messrs. Barton, (Capt.), Savile, Graham, Prevost, Nathan, and Dr. Moule *vs.* White.—Messrs. Gray, (Capt.), Lovett, Dixon, Cobbold, Lawrence, and J. F. N. Graham, Capt. Hodgkinson, and Dr. Baker. Play will commence at 5-15 o'clock.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will play the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening (weather permitting.) :—

Grand March	Coronation	Meyerbeer.
Valse	Mon Ami	Gassner.
Airs de Ballet	Opera "Gustavus"	Auber.
Valse	Gloire de Dijon	Waldteufel.
Selection	Balfe's Operas	Godfrey.
Galop	In's Centrum	Stasny.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BRUTAL MURDER IN GOA.—The body of a man, named Rain, has been found floating on the Mandovy river. Investigation has revealed that Rain, with two cousins, had established a printing-press, called the *Indo-Portugueza*. The man, being a smart hand at printing work and having invested a larger proportion of capital in the press, was granted half-share, in the profits, the remaining half being distributed between the other two partners. On proceeding to divide the profits a quarrel arose, the two cousins claiming an equal share with Rain. He of course did not agree to this. While asleep the next night he was attacked by the two men who lived in the same house, and thrown in the river. Marks on the body prove foul play. The two men have been arrested and are in custody.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Bellasis Junction Road, touching the death of Meer Cowsur Ali, aged 20 years. The deceased, about six months ago, became insane, and he was sent to his native country, where he apparently recovered and returned to Bombay on the 17th instant and lived with his brother. On Tuesday last symptoms of insanity again revealed themselves and, under its influence, deceased jumped into the Mustan Tank, but was rescued. On Wednesday morning, at about 6 o'clock, deceased was missing. A search was instituted, but he could not be found. Yesterday morning his corpse was found floating in the Mustan Tank. There were no external marks of violence on it. The jury recorded a verdict of suicide.

A GANG OF AUDACIOUS CHEATS.—Mr. Hamilton yesterday disposed of a cheating case in which Harridas Ramchunder, a Marwaree, was charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 4,385. Mr. Brown appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Davur defended, the prisoner. The complainant, who is a piece-goods merchant, bought piece-goods of the value of Rs. 4,385. Shortly afterwards the accused in company of three others went to the shop of the complainant and one of them represented he was the agent of the vendor of the goods and had come for payment. The man's companions bore him out in this, and after the money was paid the accused divided the spoil amongst themselves. After each had received his share they decamped, and it was only a week or two after they had gone that the complainant discovered the fraud. He obtained a process, but only succeeded the arresting the accused. The defence was a denial of the charges, but the evidence adduced not having established the man's innocence, he was sentenced to two years' hard-labour.

A DISGRACEFUL CHARGE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Stanford charged Janoo Balloo, a carpenter, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing four laths of wood. The accused was employed by a contractor to make certain repairs in the Lunatic Asylum building, and for the purpose gave him a certain quantity of wood. On Wednesday he discovered that the man could not account for four laths and consequently searched his house and found the pieces there. He charged him with the theft of them and gave him into police custody. In answer to the magistrate the accused averred that the laths were a spare quantity and that he kept them in his house prior to returning them to the complainant's depot. In his evidence the complainant admitted after some hesitation that he made inquiries, and notwithstanding this explanation he gave the man in charge to the police. The magistrate dismissed the case, which he termed monstrous and the charge a disgraceful one. He thought the police should not have entertained the complaint and said he was inclined to punish the complainant for his conduct.

THE MILITARY MURDER AT POONA.—The District Magistrate, Mr. A. Keyser, held an enquiry on Wednesday into the circumstances attending the recent murder of a Havildar, named Shewram, by a sepoy of the 2nd Grenadiers, named Wahid Ali Baksh, when the following statement of the prisoner, who was told he need answer no question unless he wished to, was recorded :—My name is Wahid Ali Baksh, and I am a Sepoy in the 2nd Grenadiers. I shot Shewram Havildar because he abused me. I shot him at 11 p. m. the day before yesterday, when I was on sentry. I was on sentry on the quarter guard of the regiment. The way the quarrel arose was this : The Havildar gave two men leave to go and eat. I said "Let me go for a few minutes to eat, and I will return." He said "I will not let you go you . . . . I said "Do not abuse me if you do not give me leave." The Havildar said "Take his belt and put him under arrest." He said it to the Naik. The Naik did not take my belt. I went off on guard. I took the cartridges out of the box and loaded my rifle. I said to the Havildar "You abused me and wanted to make me a prisoner illegally : make me a prisoner !" And I shot him. After firing I did not look to see if the bullet hit him. After firing I ran away. I took out twenty cartridges. The reason I took out so many was to save myself if I missed and if an attempt was made to arrest me. I had no previous quarrel with the Havildar. I shot him because he abused me. The case was postponed for seven days pending orders from the military authorities whether it should tried by court-martial or by a civil court.—*Deccan Herald.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th June, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·870
Temperature of the Air	86·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·5
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·750
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·9
Minimum do, do (read at 8 a.m.)	81·9
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WSW, W, WSW, W
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	269
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total for during month	4·44
" " year	6·41
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th	0·31

* From midnight to midnight.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico ; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

A LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

A REFERENCE made by the Collector of Bombay in the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Meer Zoolficar Ali Khan Bahadoor, is under hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott at the Bombay High Court. His Lordship is assisted in the enquiry by Mr. J. Campbell as assessor on behalf of Government, and Mr. J. Huson as assessor on behalf of the claimant Zoolficar Ali. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Collector ; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Mansookhlal and Damodhur, appeared for the claimant.

Mr. J. H. Grant, late Collector of Bombay, in November, 1886, made the present reference to the High Court, under section 15 of the Land Acquisition Act, for determination of the amount of compensation to be awarded to the claimant for his right and interest in land and a building situated at Byculla, and taken up in connection with the construction of the G. I. P. Railway Overbridge at Nesbit Lane. The land admeasured 1,019 square yards ; and the draft notification under section 6 of the Act was published in the *Government Gazette* of 13th May, 1886. The land stood in the Collector's books in the name of the claimant's father, and the claimant paid the ground-rent bills in respect of it. No amount had been awarded for damages, as the land was not damaged in any way, nor was any compensation paid under section 11, as the claimant did not agree to accept the amount of compensation, Rs. 10,000, offered by the Collector. The latter valued the 1,019 square yards of land at Rs. 3 per square yard, Rs. 3,057; the land of a chawl, portion of a stable, compound wall, a tiled shed, one cadjan shed, and some trees, Rs. 4,943; and 15 per cent. for compulsory sale, Rs. 1,200, making a total of Rs. 9,200. With a view to bring about a settlement and to avoid litigation, Rs. 800 more, or Rs. 10,000 in all, were offered to the claimant. The Collector had purchased land in the immediate neighbourhood at Rs. 3 per square yard in connection with the bridge. The claimant through his solicitor, Mr. Mansookhlal, demanded Rs. 15,819-10-0 in addition to the Collector's valuation of five trees on the land in question, which the Collector considered to be excessive, and referred the matter for the determination of the Court.

The claimant, however, claimed the sum of Rs. 18,919-10-0 as compensation for his interest in the land, buildings, and trees. He also claimed 15 per cent. on the amount, and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 2nd June, 1886, when the Collector took possession of the premises.

Evidence in the case was proceeded with regarding the value of the land, the chawl, the sheds, the trees, compound wall, &c.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

CAN AN INFANT PROSECUTE AN ACTION ?

RUTTONBAI VS. CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an administration suit brought by the plaintiff against the executors of her late husband. Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Moreshwar Luxmon, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the first defendent.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said : The plaintiff, Ruttonbai, on the 5th April last, brought an administration suit against the executors of her late husband, and on the 9th April obtained a rule *nisi* and an interim injunction against them. On the 2nd May, the defendants' solicitors gave notice to the solicitor of the plaintiff that the plaintiff was a minor suing without a next friend, and that the plaint must be struck off the file in consequence. The plaintiff's solicitor at once replied that if the plaintiff was really a minor, he would at once take steps to have her father appointed her next friend and the plaint and proceedings amended accordingly. On the 7th May inspection was given to the plaintiff's solicitor of the plaintiff's horoscope, and the plaintiff's solicitor proposed that the plaint and proceedings should be amended by the insertion of the name of the father of the plaintiff as her next friend. Nothing was done by either party until the close of the May vacation ; and on the 6th inst., the defendants' attorneys gave notice of an application for an order that the plaint should be taken off the file under section 442 of the Civil Procedure Code. That application came on for argument before me last Monday, when also an application was made to amend the proceedings by the insertion of the name of the plaintiff's father as her next friend. As regards the law of the case there is no doubt that an infant cannot prosecute an action either in person or by solicitor, but only through an adult person known as "the next friend of the minor." There is no doubt also that if an infant do sue either in person or by solicitor, the defendant may, under section 442, apply to have the proceedings set aside. The omission is not more than an irregularity. It is not a case of nullity. But the cases cited by Mr. Starling show that the courts, both in England and in India, as a rule, only strike the plaint off the file where it appears on the face of the plaint that it was filed by a person who was a minor, or when it is proved that it was filed with the knowledge that the plaintiff was a minor, and with the intention of deceiving the Court and evading the payment of costs in case the plaintiff failed in the claim. When the fact of minority is a *bona fide* question of evidence, and the defendant's allegation is found correct, then the usual course is to suspend all proceedings and to allow sufficient time to enable the minor to have himself properly represented in the suit by a next friend. (I. L. R. 13, Cal. Series, 190 ; Chitty's Practice, vol. 2, p. 1017 ; and other cases cited by Mr. Starling.) Now, in this case, the father of the plaintiff was no doubt the instigator of the suit. But the suit does not appear on the face of it to be a vexatious one. He states on oath that he believed his daughter was of age. Her horoscope does not seem to have been in his possession. She was as a matter of fact some sixteen months under age. Mr. Jardine argued that it was impossible to believe that a father could honestly have made such a blunder. I am inclined to doubt whether parents all the world over follow the ages of their children with the accuracy Mr. Jardine ascribes to them. I think the blunder may have been honestly made. At any rate, in presence of the statement under oath, I will not decide that knowledge of the true age was fraudulently concealed, especially as the father expressed his willingness at once to be placed upon the record as his daughter's next friend. I will not therefore strike off the plaint ; still the father was guilty of gross carelessness. He must have known a horoscope was in existence, and he ought to have consulted it. I can only admit him on the record as next friend on his payment of all the costs of the present application, as I think the defendant was justified in coming to the Court.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 22.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

572—Payne G and S—Rakhmabai vs Dadaji Bhikaji —Chalk W and S.

582—Tyabji and D—Hasham Hasson Bhicoo and others vs C A Turner and others—M H Khan and Crawford and B.

587—T A Bland—Haji Fakir Mahomed bin Mahomed, Ismail vs Shaik Abdool bin Mahomed &c.—Tyabji and D.

589—Hore C and B—Merwanji Muncherji Mody and another vs Abdoolally Hassonally and others—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For hearing and final disposal.

F A Little—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870, and in the matter of Government and of Mir Zoolfecar Ali Khan Bahadoor—Mansuklal and D—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

457-87—R Skipsey—Jankidas Gooroo Sitaram vs Soobhansibhai and others—Tyabji and D. (Part heard.)

102-88—Tyabji and D—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Jankidas Bawa and others—R Skipsey. (Part heard.)

421-83—Crawford and B—Toolsidas Ludha vs Premji Tricumdas—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

17-88—Mansuklal and D—Ruttonsey Lallji and another vs Purshotum Govindji—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

25-88—In person.—Manilal Dhunji and another vs. Goolamhoosen Vajir.—In person.

29-88—A. F. Turner.—Gunputrao Pandurang vs. Gajanan Govind and another.—H. Bicknell.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending the 19th June, 1888, are published for general information :—

Karachi.—Weather cloudy; high westerly winds. River Kotri on 18th, 14 feet against 11½ feet corresponding date last year. Sowing not complete in Sehwan ; transplanting progressing. Agricultural stock good.

Shikarpur.—Kharif preparations continue. Slight rain in three talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting nearly completed ; kharif cultivation in progress. Severe duststorm accompanied by slight rain in Hyderabad and Tando Alahyar Talukas on 18th. Agricultural stock good, except in Guni Taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Drops of rain fell on 15th at Jacobabad. All canals flowing, and cultivators very busy.

Ahmedabad.—Slight rain in three talukas ; maximum 76 cents in Dholka, minimum 10 cents in Sanand ; monsoon anxiously awaited. Cholera general, but the epidemic much subsided.

Panch Mahals.—Weather sultry. Rain : Godhra 30 cents, Kalol 9, Halol 7, Dohad and Jhalod none. Cholera : one village of Godhra, two of Kalol.

Kaira.—Rain in Nadiad and Borsad 9 cents, in Kapadvanj 5 cents. Sowings commenced in Nadiad and Kapadvanj Talukas. Cattle free from disease.

Broach.—Rain : Broach 50 cents, total 1 inch 19 cents ; Vagra 5 cents, total 77 cents ; Amod 22 cents, total 74 cents ; Jambusar 3 cents, total 65 cents ; Ankleshvar 57 cents, total 90 cents ; Hansot 1 inch 87 cents., total 2 inches 11 cents. Manuring fields going on. Prices normal. Cholera in all talukas and in city.

Surat.—Rain maximum 2 inches 49 cents in Olpad, minimum 6 cents in Mandvi ; rain in all talukas except two. Ploughing operations in progress in all talukas ; scarcity of fodder in Padri Taluka. Agricultural stock fair. Cholera throughout the district ; 691 cases, 163 deaths.

Khandesh.—Rain throughout district, except Taloda, Shahada, and Chopda ; maximum 2 inches and 73 cents in Pachora and minimum 25 cents in Bhusaval. Agricultural stock good. Sowing operations commenced ; ploughing operations in progress.

Nasik.—Slight rain throughout district ; maximum in Niphad 1 inch 89 cents, minimum in Yeola 9 cents ; rain insufficient. Lands prepared for sowing, which has commenced in a few villages of the Dindori, Niphad, Malegaon, and Peint Talukas ; in other talukas it has been retarded for want of moisture. In Peint, crops sown germinated, but withered from excessive heat. Slight disease amongst cattle in Baglan. Prices rising.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, except on 17th and 19th ; total of week 0·76 inch, total to date 6·41, being 6·70 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 13th and 15th, *nil* on 14th, 2° cool on 16th, 2° warm on 17th and 18th, and 3° warm on 19th. Vapour in air normal, except on 15th, 17th and 18th, when it was excessive. Abnormal wind from south-east on 13th and 14th, from east-south-east on 16th, from north-east from 17th to 19th ; wind normal on 15th. Lightning on 14th, 17th and 18th ; thunder and lightning on 15th and 16th.

Thana.—Rain 1 inch 83 cents, total 8 inches 78 cents ; more wanted. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Cholera in nine talukas ; cases 365, fatal 227. Agricultural stock good. Want of fodder in Taluka Murbad. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 18th June, 1888).—Rain 5 inches 63 cents, total 11 inches 23 cents. Slight cholera in Pen and Panvel Talukas. Rice, second sort, 26¾ pounds ; tur dal, second sort 21¼ pounds per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 10 inches 30 cents, total 19 inches 94 cents ; general throughout district. Sowing operations in progress ; young crops healthy. Agricultural stock good. Slight cholera round Ratnagiri.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district, except in Supa (Bhimthadi Taluka) and in Poona City maximum 2 inches 26 cents in Indapur and minimum , cents in Khed Taluka : more rain wanted. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in some places. Health fair. Bajri 31 and jowari 38 pounds in the district, and bajri 28 and jowari 33 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout district, but insufficient, except in Shevgaon and Nevasa, where cotton, tur, and moong sowing commenced.

Sholapur.—Sowing of kharif commenced in parts of Madha Taluka. Agricultural stock generally good. Rain in six talukas ; maximum in Sholapur 3 inches 53 cents, minimum in Sangola 33 cents ; more rain wanted in other talukas.

Satara.—Rain Satara 55 cents ; in talukas maximum Javli 5 inches 72 cents, minimum Khanapur nil. Ploughing operations in progress ; more rain wanted for sowing. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain 85 cents, deficient and partial. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in places. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain Belgaum 3 inches 84 cents, total 10 inches 10 cents ; elsewhere from 5 inches 51 cents at Chandgad to 13 cents at Murgod ; none at Athni ; rain insufficient to north-east and south. Sowing of kharif continues ; rice and sugarcane good. Cholera in Athni. Agricultural stock fair.

Dharwar.—Rain generally deficient, for week 57 cents, total 8 inches 31 cents. Rice and kharif sowing in progress.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 15 inches 87 cents. Sowing completed throughout district ; rice plants doing well. Cholera, Haliyal, 14 cases, 9 deaths.

Rajkot.—Rain 15 cents, total 3 inches 63 cents. Sowing operations in parts of Halar, and ploughing of land for sowing kharif ; crops in progress in Sorath and Gohelvad prants. Agricultural stock tolerably good ; scarcity of fodder reported in some villages under Jetpur.

Wadhwan.—Rain 1 inch 58 cents, total 3 inches 45 cents. Sowing commenced at Bajana Lakhtar.

Baroda.—Rain 7 cents, total 1 inch 34 cents. Cholera more or less present throughout Baroda territory ; 80 deaths from it in Baroda City ; cattle-disease continues in Dhari Taluka. Agricultural stock good. Rice 23, bajri 23, wheat 17 pounds.

General Remarks.—Rainfall generally insufficient except in Kanara and Ratnagiri. Ploughing operations progressing in Shikarpur, Broach, Surat, Khandeish, Satara, and Kathiawar. Sowing of early crops complete in Kanara, continues in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Kaira, Khandeish, Nasik, Thana, Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, but retarded by want of rain. Fodder scarce in parts of Surat, Thana, and Kathiawar.

BENGAL.

SUSPECTED SUICIDE.—On Saturday evening the Police recovered a body that was found floating in the river opposite the Sulkea Golahs, which was subsequently identified as of Burjorjee Framjee Guzder, a young Parsee of about twenty years of age. It was ascertained that the deceased came by the mail train from Bombay about four days ago in search of his father, and had been missing ever since. A servant of the deceased, who arrived later on by a passenger train, owing to his master being unable to pay his fare by the mail train, identified the body by the clothes. The corpse appeared to have been for some days in the water.—*Indian Daily News.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 9th of June there were 193 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 232 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 188 deaths, and the death-rate was 22·6 per thousand. There were no deaths from small pox, 25 from cholera, 27 from tetanus, and 3 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—7 Non-Asiatics, 11 Mixed Races, 127 Hindus, 44 Mohamedans, and 4 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 9th June was 193, against 188 and 181 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 7. There were 25 deaths from cholera, against 37 and 15 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 4. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 44 and 11 respectively, against 45 and 18 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·2 per mille per annum, against 21·6, the mean of the last five years.

THE GREAT HEAT.—Owing to the great heat thousands of natives resort to the river banks to sleep at night. On Saturday night, an enormous number collected on the Strand, opposite the Mint. Before stretching themselves on the bare ground, the majority plunge into the river. The *Patriot* says:—The heat in Calcutta within the last few days has been such as the oldest residents cannot recall to mind. Cases of apoplexy and sunstroke have been numerous. The hospitals are crowded with patients suffering from the effects of excessive heat, and some deaths also have resulted. It has been suggested that the courts and public offices should be closed till the weather has cooled down a little, and they trust the suggestion will be given effect to considering that all work is impossible. The Municipality in the meanwhile is adding as much as it can to our sufferings by its capricious system of water-supply, though it is never without long, elaborate, and meaningless explanations, about its shortcomings in this regard.—*Englishman.*

MUNIFICENT GIFTS TO ENGLISH MUNICIPALITIES.

A PROVISIONAL scheme, by which some munificent gifts are to be made to the citizens of Manchester, was issued to the members of the City Council last night. The scheme originates with the trustees of the late Sir Joseph Whitworth, who left to them a very large sum of money to be expended in educational and other measures for the benefit of the citizens. The proposals are to present a woodland park and pleasure grounds for the enjoyment of the public, the erection and equipment of a museum of art and industries in the park, and enlargement of the present school of art, the building of a central technical school to work in close relationship with Owen's College, and the establishment of the manual training school, which may form a link between the public elementary schools and the central technical. The whole scheme (inclusive of the present buildings of the School of Art and Technical School, valued at 500,000*l.*) represents a capital outlay of close upon 800,000*l.* Towards this the Whitworth trustees offer in money, land, and buildings gifts amounting to 153,000l, and they promise further contributions in the way of donations and endowments and scholarships, if the scheme should be carried out on the broad lines they suggest. The committee of the Royal Jubilee Exhibition have approved of the scheme for an institution of art and industry, and the guarantors have provisionally decided to present the exhibition surplus, which is expected to amount to 40,000*l.* The council of the Manchester School of Art have promised to transfer their buildings and endowments representing 30,500*l.*, and the committee of the Technical School have, in the same way, and on certain conditions, decided to transfer their property, which is valued at 20,000l. A special committee of the City Council have recommended that the Woodlands park and pleasure-ground, presented by the Whitworth trustees, should be maintained out of the rates, and that parliamentary power should be obtained to make an annual contribution from the rates towards the maintenance of the Institution of Art and Industry. The annual expenditure for maintenance, &c., is roughly estimated at 10,000l.

For some years past the Richmond Vestry have been desirous of acquiring the old Castle Hotel (now closed), with grounds extending to the Thames, as a site for municipal buildings, but have been deterred by the large expense of the scheme. Recently the owner of the property offered to sell the property to the vestry for 12,000*l.*, but this was declined. At a special meeting of the vestry held last night the following letter from Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, the member for the division, who is a native of Richmond, was read :—

"Buccleuch House, Richmond, May 30, 1888.—Dear Major Bull,—Having learned from the public newspapers that the negotiations which have been for some time carried on by the vestry with Mr. Tod Heatly for the purchase of a portion of the Castle Hotel premises had been abortive, and that the offer ultimately made by the vestry had been declined, I have the pleasure to inform you, as the chairman of the Richmond Vestry, that I have within the last few days entered into a contract with Mr. Tod Heatly to purchase the whole of the Castle Hotel property. It has been long present to my mind that the opening up of a view of the river at this point would be a very great improvement to the town of Richmond, and that it is the central spot of all others suitable for municipal offices. In these circumstances, and having regard to the natural interest which I take in the well-being of the town, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of placing at the disposal of the vestry, as a gift to the parish, the site of the Castle Hotel, possessing a frontage to Hill-street of about 80 feet and extending to the river, for the purpose of erecting any municipal offices they may require and forming a roadway giving convenient approach from town to the River Thames. If the vestry should see fit to accept this as a free gift, I shall be very happy to meet them with a view to the necessary arrangements as to the application of the land in future for the benefit and improvement of the town.—Believe me, sincerely yours, J. Whittaker Ellis."

The Vestry heartily cheered this letter, accepted the gift with cordial thanks, and ordered the bells of the parish church to be rung in honour of the occasion.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 23.—Gymkhana Cricket.
" 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
Badneira Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
Departure of H. H. the Gaekwar for Europe per mail steamer.
" 27.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Third Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 10 a.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society's Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
" 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Coronation Day.
Third Criminal Sessions.
" 29.—Third Criminal Sessions.
Smoking Concert, Volunteer Club, 9 p.m
" 30.—Third Criminal Sessions.
Gymkhana Cricket.
July 2.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 4.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 24.—Bangalore Races.
" 26.—Bangalore Races.
" 28.—Bangalore Races.
" 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
" 9.—Poona Sky Races
" 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Lieut G F Chenevix-Trench, S Co, 23rd Regt Bo (Lt) Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo St Co, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut J R Hill, 1st Battn Cheshire Regt, Offig Wing Officer 20th Bo Infy, 23rd Oct 1886.

Second Lieut R F Lush, West York Regt, Probationer Bo S C, is permitted to proceed to Australia for four months on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the S Corps. Pension service second year, commenced 5th February 1888.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 16th May 1888 :—4th Regt Bo Infy—Color Havaldar Sew Dursun Singh to be Jamadar, provisionally, vice Witu Powar, deceased.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 21st May 1888 :—6th Regt Bo Cavy—Kote Dafedar Faiz Khan to be Jamadar, provisionally, vice Abbas Khan, deceased.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Capt from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps—Lieut L A Gordon, 14th June 1888.

The undermentioned officer of the S C is entitled to the Col's allowance from the date specified :—Maj-Genl H Moore, C B, C I E, 15th June 1888.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Surg C F Willis, M D, and Surg Maj G E E Burroughs.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of am, S C, till period specified :—Lieut A T H Ne s fqte,e 14th Oct 1888, urgent private affairswnh oavr

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one hundred and eighty-two days on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut C. E. Baddeley, R. E., Company Comdr, Bo Sappers and Miners.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the 14th Dec 1887:—Col H. J. Hallowes, E Y Regt, to be an Assist Adjt Genl of Divn (in succession to Major W. Creagh) for the remainder of his five years' tour of service on the Staff.

The following Native promotion is made, with effec from the 10th June 1888:—4th Regt Bo Infy.—Color Havaldar Maraoti Chauhan to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Bhikari Singh, pensioned.

The following extracts from General Order by the Govt of India No. 484, dated 15th June 1888, are re-published :—

No 484—The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval :—

Lieut-Cols to be Cols in the Army, dated 11th June 1888.

C Charles Pemberton, Bo Staff Corps, dated 12th June 1888.

M Maxwell Carpendale, Bo SC.

H C Morse, Bo SC.

C H Coles, Bo SC.

The following General Order by the Government of India, No 488, dated 15th June 1888, is re-published :—Rewards—Order of British India.

The Govr-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in and admission to the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified :—Bombay.—To the 1st Class with the title of Sirdar Bahadur,—Risaldar-Major Hari-ji Mahadik, Bahadur, 1st Bombay Lancers, vice pensioned Subadar-Major Raghu Nath Singh, Sardar Bahadur, deceased, 6th April 1888. To the 2nd Class with the title of Bahadur.—Ressaidar Severn de Rosario, 7th Bo Cavy, vice Risaldar-Major Hari-ji Mahadik, Bahadur, promoted, 6th April 1888.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W B Preston, BA, Offig Chaplain of Ahmedabad, has been granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The following appointment is made :—The Rev J H Beck, MA, to be Chaplain of Ahmedebad during the absence on leave of the Rev W B Preston, BA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments consequent on the retirement of Khan Bahadur Edalji Mahjibhai Modi, First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat :—Khan Bahadur Barjorji Edalji Modi to do duty as first class Subordinate Judge of Surat ; Rao Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal to do duty as first class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad ; Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Amritrao Mankar to do duty as first class Subordinate Judge of Thana ; Rao Bahadur Jayasatybodhrao Tilmalrao to do duty as first class Subordinate Judge of Satara ; and Rao Saheb Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe to do duty as first class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum.

Azam Balwant Babaji Joglekar, acting Head Karkun of taluka Nandgaon in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that dist.

Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayen Bhat and Rao Bahadur Narhar Gadadhar Phadke respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the first class Subordinate Judge.

Rao Saheb Narayen Gopal Phatak delivered over charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Akola in the Ahmednagar Dist on the 2nd inst.

Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayen Bhat received charge of the office of first class Subordinate Judge under Act XVII of 1879 for the districts of Poona and Satara on the 5th inst.

Rao Saheb Pandurang Shridhar Pathak, second class Subordinate Judge of Sangamner in the Ahmednagar Dist, assumed charge also of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Akola in that district on the 7th inst.

Mr Maneklal Gordhandas Ganderia assumed charge of his appointment as Joint second class Subordinate Judge at Ratnagiri on the 7th inst.

A'zam Harilal Mulshankar, Head Karkun of taluka Kalol in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that dist.

Under the provisions of Sec 27 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) Khan Bahadur Manekji Nasarwanji Nanavati, first class Subordinate Judge of Ratnagiri, is invested with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts as may be referred to him by the District Judge of Ratnagiri.

Mr. Bhasker Anant Ambekar has been appointed, to act as Clerk of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Thana, with effect from the 14th inst, during the absence of Mr. Krishnaji Damodar Phadke on privilege leave.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Khan Bahadur Faiz Mahomed, Magistrate of the first class in the district of Thar and Parkar, is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code :—Power to make orders as to local nuisances (Section 133). Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction (Section 186). Power to take cognizance of offences upon information (Section 191). Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, &c. (Section 524).

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Rao Saheb Dewanmall Khemchand, Magistrate of the first class in the district of Thar and Parkar, is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to require security for good behaviour (Section 110). Power to make orders as local nuisances Section (133). Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction (See 186). Power to take cognizance of offences upon information (Sec 191). Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, &c. (Sec 524).

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of retirement of Mr Raoji Sadashiv Godbole :—Mr A V Kathavate, B A, to be Marathi Translator, Educational Dept ; and Mr Narayan Balkrishna Godbole, B A, to be sub pro tem Marathi Translator, Educational Dept while Mr Kathavate's services are lent to the Gujarat College, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Alli Abdul Jaffar Lala to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Kolaba, during the absence of Rao Saheb N V Chhatre or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments consequent upon the departure on leave of Brigade-Surgeon Carter :—

Bgde-Surgn I B Lyon, F C S, M R C S, L S A, F I C, to act as Principal of the Grant Medical College during the absence on leave of Bgde-Surgn Carter, or till further orders.

Surgn-Major G Waters, LRCS, LKCP, to act as Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Professor of Hygiene.

Surgn R Manser, MRCS, LSA, to act as Professor of Physiology.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Sorabji Kharshedji Nariman, MD, B Sc, appointed to be Assist Supt, Bo Vety College and Hospital, on probation.

In consequence of Mr W A East, CS, having extended his leave, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr G W Vidhal, CS, to do duty as Collr and Magistrate of the district of Poona Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Poona, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Poona Dist till further orders.

Mr H. E. Winter, CS, to act as Collr and Magistrate of the district of Thana, Dist Registrar, and Political Agent, Thana, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Thana Dist, till further orders.

Mr C Pogson, Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from 1st July 1888.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Satara Dist.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Damodar Vinayak Oka a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Khandesh Dist.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Sakharam Keshao Bhagvat, BA, LL B, a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Thana Dist.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Rao Saheb Wassudev Shiwaji, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Bassein in the Thana Dist, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr M C Gibb, C.S., delivered over and Khan Bahadur Edulji Dosabhai received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Ahmedabad, on the 13th inst

Central Division.

Messrs C G Dodgson and D Davies respectively delivered over and received charge of the Bhil Agent's Office, Khandesh, on 1st June 1888.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Islam, Police Inspr, and Mr D Davies respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assist Supt of Police, Khandesh, on the 31st ultimo.

Messrs Narayan Krishna Thanedar and Sitaram Damodar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Huzur Depy Collr and of the Huzur Treasury, Satara, on 5th June 1888.

Mr E DeSouza, Second Class Chief Constable, Poona Police, is appointed to act as Police Inspr in the second grade during the absence of Rao Saheb Tukaram Ramdin on three months' privilege leave from the 8th April 1888.

Mr Balwant Narayan Dabir, BA, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Amalner in Khandesh during the absence of Rao Saheb Ragho Brahmagiri on sick leave, or till further orders.

Mr B M Dadina, offig Supt, Govt Experimental Farm, Khandesh, has been granted three months' privilege leave of absence from 1st April 1888.

Southern Division.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna, acting Huzur Depy Collr, Satara, having reverted to his substantive appointment of Head Accountant first grade, Khandesh, the following reversions have been ordered :—

Rao Saheb Pandurang Tamaji, on the completion of the special duty on which he is now employed at Alibag, to revert to his appointment as third grade Head Accountant at Dharwar instead of proceeding to Karwar.

Rao Saheb Ramrao Anapa, acting third grade Head Accountant, Dharwar, on being relieved by Rao Saheb Pandurang Tamaji, to revert to his substantive appointment as fourth grade Head Accountant at Sholapur.

Rao Saheb Chinto Vinayek and Mr C A B Beatty respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Kolaba, on 4th June 1888.

Consequent on the orders of Government contained in Govt Resolution No. 2661 of 21st May 1888, directing the location of the Mamlatdar drawing special allowance for exercising first class magisterial powers at Gadag instead of at Hubli, the following transfers are ordered :—Rao Saheb Krishnaji Pandurang Joshi, from Hubli to Gadag ; and Rao Saheb Shamrao Vithal, from Gadag to Hubli.

Consequent on the reversion of Rao Bahadur Gururao Ramchandra Mokassi, acting Dist Depy Collr, Belgaum, to his substantive appointment as Mamlatdar in the Southern Divn, the following appointments are made :—Rao Saheb Gururao Ramchundra Mokassi, second grade Mamlatdar, is posted temporarily to Indi in the Bijapur Dist ; and Rao Saheb Raghavendra Bhimrao, now acting fourth grade Mamlatdar at Indi, to revert to his substantive appointment as Head Clerk to the Collr of Dharwar.

Consequent on return to duty from sick leave of Rao Saheb Pandurang Narayan Deshpande, Mamlatdar of Muddebihal in the Bijapur Dist. the following transfers are ordered :—Rao Saheb Pandurang Narayen Deshpande to be Mamlatdar of Dharwar ; Rao Saheb Gururao Divakar, Mamlatdar of Dharwar, is transferred to Muddebihal in the Bijapur Dist ; Rao Saheb Venkatrao Subrao, pro tem fourth Grade Mamlatdar at Muddebihal, is transferred to Yellapur in the Kanara Dist ; Rao Saheb Venkatesh Bhimrao Bhandivad, B.A., acting Mamlatdar of Yellapur, to revert to his permanent appointment of Head Karkun in the Bijapur Dist ; Rao Saheb Laxuman Baji Pradhan, pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, doing duty at Malvan in the Ratnagiri Dist, to be acting Mamlatdar.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

Messrs W W Drew and H W Bagnell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assist Coll of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, on the 8th inst.

Mr G W Critchell, Inspr in charge distillery at Nasik, is granted leave on urgent private affairs for two months from the 15th ultimo.

Mr Lingoji Potana, Dist Inspr, Nasik, is appointed to act for Mr Critchell from the 2nd inst.

The powers conferred on Abdul Mujidkhan valad Allikhan and Parashram Rowji, servants of the Abkari Farmer of the Nasik Dist by notification No 976 dated 20th Feb last, are here by withdrawn.

Under the authority delegated to him by Govt the Commissioner of Abkari hereby invests (1) Buxu Imam, (2) Shankar Hari, (3) Jamsetji Framji, (4) Ramchandra Narayan, servants of the Abkari Farmer of the Nasik Dist, with powers under Sec 37 of the Abkari Act, 1878, to be exercised by them within the limits of the said farm and during the farmer's tenure thereof and during their employment by the said farmer.

Mr. Wali Lutfulla Khan, Abkari Inspr, Khandesh, is allowed furlough for six months from such date as he may be relieved.

Mr Shaik Husan valad Mahomed, Abkari Inspr, Nasik, on Rs. 50, is transferred to Khandesh, and appointed to act in the grade of Rs. 75 during Mr Wali Lutfulla's absence, or until further orders.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Surgn A W F Street and Surgn-Major M L Bartholomeusz respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration Dist, on the 16th June 1888.

The following arrangements are to have effect from 1st June 1888 :—Narayan Gunesh Kelkar, sub pro tem third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sholapur Zilla, to be third grade Local Fund Vaccinator in the same zilla, vice Vishnu Kesheo, resigned ; Ramkrishna Bhasker, Municipal Vaccinator, Vengurla, to be sub pro tem third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sholapur Zilla ; Bhau Shripat Katre, Candidate Vaccinator, Ratnagiri, to be Municipal Vaccinator, Vengurla ; and Mahedeo Gopal Dhawle to be Candidate Vaccinator, Ratnagiri, vice Bhau Shripat, promoted.

The following arrangements are made, with effect from 20th March 1888, as a temporary measure :—Vishwanath Vishnu, Candidate Vaccinator, to be temporary Vaccinator, Kholapur Petha ; and Mahadeo Govind to be Candidate Vaccinator, vice Vishwanath Vishnu, promoted.

The privilege leave granted to Bahlajrai Kimatrai in Notification No 60, dated 21st March 1888, is extended to 8th May 1888 inclusive.

Sub-Vaccinator Vittu Jotiba is appointed Public Vaccinator, Bombay City, on probation, with effect from 29th May 1888, vice Krishnaji Janardan, dismissed from 12th May 1888.

Ranchhod Kalian, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Panch Mahals Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 22nd April to 13th May 1888 inclusive.

Shitaram Sakharam, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ratnagiri Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 17th May to 16th June 1888 inclusive, and Anant Balkrishna was appointed to perform his duties in addition to his own.

Narso Narayen, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ratnagiri Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 16th May to 15th June 1888 inclusive, and Balvant Krishna is appointed to perform his duties in addition to his own.

BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL H. M.'S FORCES IN BOMBAY.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Assist Apothecaries—S C Saldanha, from Genl Duty, Mhow Divn, to Genl Duty, Poona Divn ; and A B Gardiner, from Genl Duty, Bombay Dist Northern Divn and Aden, to Genl Duty, Poona Divn.

Hospital Assistants.—J D Colasco, (Senior), from sick leave, to Genl Duty, Bombay Dist, Northern Divn and Aden ; Shaik Ismail, (third grade), from Burma, to Genl Duty, Bom Dist, Northern Divn and Aden ; Shaik Ismail (third grade) Genl Duty, Bo Dist, 8th Bombay Infantry, Rajkot ; Shaik Abdul Rahiman, (third grade), sick leave, to Genl Duty, Bo Dist, Northern Divn and Aden ; Rama Soodrick, (third grade), from Quetta Dist to Genl Duty, Mhow Divn ; Rama Soodrick, (third grade), from Genl Duty, Mhow Divn, to Lock Hospital, Neemuch ; Balkrishna Hari, (first class) 4th Cav, Sirur ; Balkrishna Pandurang, (second class), 8th Bo Inf, Rajkot ; Gungadhur Ramkrishna, (third class), from Genl Duty, Mhow Divn ; Sudashiv Wamon, (third class), from Genl Duty, Poona Divn, to Civil Medical Dept

The undermentioned are granted leave :—Apothy J Sampson, sixty days' privilege from 14th May 1888 ; Assist Apothy J Summers, ninety days' privilege from the date of departure ; Sub-Assist Apothy R P Barrett, sixty days' privilege from 16th June 1888 ; Sub-Assist Apoty P N DeSouza, sixty days' privilege from the date of departure ; Hospital Assist Reuben Shallum, twenty days on full pay from 10th June 1888 ; Hospital Assist Hurree Powar, sixty days on full pay from 15th May 1888 ; Hospital Assist Krishnarao Janu, four months on medical certificate from 17th May 1888 ; Hospital Assist Azeezoolla Dawoodsha, six months on medical certificate from 24th May 1888 ; Hospital Assist Rajaykhan, sixty days on full pay from 24th May 1888 ; Hospital Assist R R Sawant, sixty days on full pay from 6th June 1888 ; Hospital Assist Rajanna Balu, three months on medical certificate from 18th June 1888 ; and Hospital Assist Luximon Muujoonath, four months on medical certificate from the date of departure.

Notification No. 11 of 1888 is cancelled so far as it concerns Hospital Asst Shaik Ismail.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Mr J Fraser and Surgn-Major S M Salaman, MD, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Supt, Yerrowda Central Jail, on the 6th June 1888.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

RECREATION CLUB DANCE, at the B. B. and C. I Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parel, THIS DAY, at 9 p.m. Admission, one Gentleman and Ladies, Rs. 2.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—A PUBLIC MEETING under the auspices of the above Society will be held in the Temperance Hotel, Colaba, on SATURDAY next, 23rd instant, at 8 p.m. All cordially invited.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.—If you really want the best value for your money write to SHROFF BROTHERS, sending your size for Waterproof Coats. Every buyer satisfied.

FOR SALE, CONTRACTORS' PUMPS, 6" and 8" diameter. Also Shank's "Caledonian" Engines—At ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld., Mazagon.

WATERPROOFS.—Gents' and Ladies' latest fashions India Rubber Garments, from Rs. 3-8 each, for sale, at Y. A. LACKA & Co., 20, Chuckla Street.

WE CHALLENGE any Firm to sell Waterproofs of drab silk surface with check lining of such superior quality for such a little amount, viz., Rs. 8-12.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PRIME AUSTRALIAN OATS.—A shipment of the best of this year's yield, specially selected for us, just received in sacks of about 160lbs each. Buyers of large quantities could be supplied at a special reduced rate.—Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bombay or Poona.

COPYIST WANTED.—Applications by letter only in candidate's own handwriting to DIRECTOR INDIAN MARINE, Government Dockyard. Pay, Rs. 25.

WANTED, an experienced European CUTTER of sober habits to take charge of our Tailoring Department Liberal salary offered.—Apply to Grish Chunder Dey & Co., 235, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.

WANTED, a few YOUNG BOYS of respectable families, as Apprentices, for a large Mechanical Workshop in Bombay.—Apply to "No. 244, care of this paper.

WANTED, early information regarding the 2 daughters of the late EMILE LAURENT. Last heard of in Bombay. Supply information to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Bankers and Agents, Bombay.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S BREAD-VAN STOPS at the KOLLAH CHOWKEY, Parel Road, every morning, from 6-45 to 7 o'clock.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

AMMUNITIONS for AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BRANDY.—A HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE, GENUINE. CUTLER, PALMER'S of all dealers in India, China, and Burmah.—Prices from Rs.16-8.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins of 4 lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock very best finish, lined Canvas, Leather Pockets and Nickel Mountings, also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in nes. Brown, Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 28in.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plated Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE COVENTRY CHAIR, consisting of a Comfortable padded Chair, Seat on easy springs, with tricycle mechanism at the back for driving same; very light and fast, suitable for an Invalid or Native gentleman. Very luxurious and strong. Greatly in vogue at home. Call and inspect.—At MARCKS & Co., Ld. Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5; postage 4 annas.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Gimps and Cords to match.
18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when an other drugs have failed

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co.'s Tea Emporium, on account of the concerned, a few consignments of English goods, consisting of kerosine oil, wall, table and hanging lamps, argand lamps, oleographs in gilt frames, sets of table glass services, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services also substantial bentwood furniture, such as chairs, tables, sofas, garden benches and chairs, fireproof safes of sizes, with Chubb's patent locks, and stands, &c.
The property is on view.

SALE OF A DRAUGHT HORSE.
Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Town Barracks, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m.
1 Draught Horse No. 2.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT PALI HILL, ON THE DANDA PALI ROAD, NEAR BANDORA.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mrs. Quiteria Fernandes, widow of Daniel Francisco Fernandes, the undermentioned valuable property, viz:—
All that piece of ground, with mango and other trees, and a pucka built well, standing thereon, situate on the Danda Pali Road, near Bandora, registered under Survey No. 1 and Pot Nos. 16, 19, 20, 21 and 30, and bounded on the east by a public passage and Danda Pali Road, on the west partly by the property of Mr. Frank Chalk, and partly by the property of Valintino Fernandes, on the south by the property of Mr. Frank Chalk, and on the north by the property of Mrs. Quiteria Fernandes.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 30, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, Brussels carpets table and hanging duplex lamps, pictures, &c., the property of the late Mr. L. Lyons, the same comprises English dining table sideboard meatsafe, whatnot, a set of inlaid drawingroom furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, and easy chairs, corner whatnots, ornament stands, pier, side, writing, dressing and wash-handtables wall brackets, davenports, chiffonier, iron bedstead, iron cots, double mirror door almira, wardrobe, chest of drawer, sofas, bentwood and diningroom chairs, glass cupboard, perambulator, filter.
The property is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 24th June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill Road, opposite the Post Office, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated and glassware, crockery, handsome table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of Dr. F. D. OLIVER, the same comprises dining, drawing, pier, side, writing dressing and washhand tables, conversation couches, easy, reclining, rocking, office, bentwood chairs, teapoys, cabinet and ornament stand, Madras cots, mirrordoor almira, ottomons, cheval glass, dining room chairs, side board, dumbwaiter, wardrobe, chest of drawer &c.
The property is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 ,, muslins.
1 case stripe nets.
5 cases white shirtings.
5 ,, white scarfs.
10 ,, Jensen's cod liver oil.
1 handsomely carved backwood double bedstead.
1 case boots, shoes and slippers
65 kegs patent wrought iron strong rose nails T brand sharp points 1½ to 7 inches
A quantity of unserviceable Government Telegraph stores, consisting of wire iron chest &c.
A few articles of household furniture consisting of sofa coach, chairs, dining table, cot, bookstand, &c.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba.
30—W. H. N.—200—216 17 cases whetstones.
At 2 P.M.
1 handsome English-built light landau, little used, and in very good order.
1 handsome light victoria with moveable coachbox.
1 light and strong mail-phaeton.
1 strong pony cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
1 Chestnut Arab Pony, 1,304, English dogcart and harness, turnout complete, owner going home.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW LINE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.
By order of the mortgagee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ramchandra Gunpatjee, Narayen Ramchander, Gujanan Ramchunder, and Anundrao Ramchunder, the following property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at p.m.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or there abouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 596, and for Quit and Ground Rent under No. 1160, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 22 and 23, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors (Ramchander Gunpatjee and others) and their tenants, situate on the north side of the New Line Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhawoo Balset, and the property of Moroba Sewajee, on the west by the property of the late Bhawanjee Morojee, on the north partly by the property of the Lukshuman Kessowjee, and partly by the property of Ramchunder Narayen and Narayen Raghoba, and on the south by the said New Line Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhuramsi and Cama, No. 23 Rampart Row, Fort, Solicitors, for the mortgagee.—Dated the 25th day of August, 1886.

SALE of valuable landed property at Musjid Bridge Street, on the Elphinstone Land Estate.
On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Manockjee Muncherjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Tricumjee Morarjee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 8th day of June, 1887—
All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the Elphinstone Land Estate, at Musjid Bridge South Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 5340 and 5349, and Street Nos 32, 34 and 47 containing by admeasurement 234 square yards and five-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Namabai widow of Bharmul Purbut on the west by the property of Kurmalee Soorjee, on the north by the Musjid Bridge South Street and on the south by the Surat Street, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Tricumjee Morarjee and his tenants
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned

On SATURDAY, the 30th June, are 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., an instructed to sell by Public Aucon at Byculla, opposite the railway station, the surplus stock in trade of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, cabinet maker, containing of blackwood, teakwood, and inlaid, household furniture, one large size ivory with beautiful bird one double and single poled tent, one strong built dog cart, &c,
Particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view. 4 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION
A few gentlemen's waterproof suits and ladie's capes just received Apply to CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 22nd June, 18.

•*Hunyadi János.*•
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.
1. *As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient.*
2. *For habitual constipation.*
3. *By persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty disorder.*
4. *In chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circulation.*
5. *In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration.*
6. *Against undue deposition of fat in general.*
7. *Against hæmorrhoids.*
8. *During pregnancy and in many female diseases.*
9. *In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver.*
10. *The evil consequences of indiscretion in diet.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England,
WHOSE NAME UPON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 21.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. higher in London yesterday at 99½; and in Paris Rentes advanced ¼ per cent., say to 106, which is, so far, confirmatory of the press telegram regarding the state of feeling in financial circles on the Continent with reference to the present political situation. Silver, both according to Reuter and private telegrams, remained at 42 1-16d. per oz. Rupee Securities and Indian sterling loan were also without change. The weekly Council allotments were made at 1s. 4 1-16d. (which, it will be remembered, is 1-32d. below the rate obtained by Government last week), Calcutta having taken Rs. 14,10,000 out of the 30 lakhs offered; Bombay Rs. 9,60,000, and Madras, Rs. 6,30,000. It is notified that 30 lakhs will again be allotted next Wednesday.

The General Produce Markets were without further change; but not so Cotton in Liverpool, which was 1-16d. per lb. higher for spot Mid-Upland, at 5 9-16d. per lb., the market closing firm with the day's sale put at the quite exceptionally high figures of 18,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. These also were firm, but unaltered in price. Arrivals are called quiet, but there was a further advance of 1-64d. in Americans in all positions. Manchester had been strong at previous quotations.

In New York the late advance on the spot price was maintained; but August Futures were 3 points lower, at 10·32 cents. Below we give, for regularity's sake, the Receipts at the U. S. Ports for three years up to yesterday's date:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Wednesday's Receipts	1,000	200	2,600
Four days' do ...	10,000	1,400	15,700
Since 1st Sept. 1887...	5,369,000	5,183,100	5,274,900

The stronger and advancing markets at the great centres of the trade have not met with much response from this side for reasons which are not far to seek; and though there has been a rather better demand here to day—which has run mainly on Bengals and stapled Oomras—business has still been upon a small scale, not reaching much more than 1,000 bales in the aggregate; while prices can hardly be called more than steady at previous quotations. Some 500 bales of Bengals changed hands at Rs. 188, and a few hundred of Khangaum, at Rs. 207; the other purchases having been of Bombay-pressed Westerns, at Rs. 191; and a little Julgaum, at Rs. 203 per candy.

WHEAT.—To-day's transactions sum up rather more than we have been accustomed to of late—and the tone of the market is steady; but we make no change in our quotations for any description.

SEEDS have been in moderate inquiry, and business is reported in most descriptions at previous rates, the feeling in this market also being steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,079	bales.
Wheat	21,521	cwts.
Linseed	5,931	,,
Rapeseed	18,210	,,
Poppyseed	1,076	,,

FREIGHTS are dull. Some Wheat is reported to have been booked for Liverpool, for August shipment, at 17s. per ton; and quotations for ready business are as follows, but cargo is still very scarce:—

	Wheat, &c.
Liverpool, Cotton... London ,, Hull ,, Dunkirk ,, Havre ,, Antwerp ,,	19s. to 19s.6d. 18s. 9d. p. ton.
Marseilles ... 18s. to 19s.	17s. 6d. to 18s. ,,
Genoa ... 19s. to 19s.6d.	19s. ,,
Trieste and Venice. 35s. at ex. 2s.	27s. 6d. ,,

EXCHANGE has been quiet and weak to-day, with quotations for Bank Paper and Wire Transfer 1-32d. below yesterday's closing rates; but with sterling 3 months' sight Credits unchanged, though short sight Paper has been placed on rather more favourable terms than yesterday. Mercantile Paper, however, is still in very limited supply. Bank Demand has been sold to-day at 1s. 4 1-16d. for August delivery, and at 1s. 4 3-32d. for September and onward to the end of the year. Forward Wire Transfer is quoted at 1s. 4 1-16 for August-October, and at 1s. 4 3-32d. thereafter to the end of the year. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·70⅝ to 1·71	,,

The following are the weekly official figures relating to Silver at the Mint:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 13th June, 1888 ...	63,64,139
Silver received during the week	9,23,173
	72,87,312
New coin paid during the week	22,00,000
	50,87,312
Silver belonging to private individuals	7,81,873
	58,69,185
Last week	72,56,213

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 99⅞ for Four per cents. for money; but in view of some enquiry the rate advanced 1-16, closing at 99 15 16. For the next account 99 13-16 to ⅞ has been quoted, and business is reported at the lower rate, and at 99 9-16 for the July account. 104½ is still quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been very quiet to-day, and the only business of importance which has transpired has been in Mill Scrip, in which we have to notice the following advances:—Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 10, Queen, Rs. 7½; Jevraj Balloo and Ripon, Rs. 5 each; and Alliance, Rs. 2½ per share.

DR. P. LISBOA,
M. R. C. S., (Eng.), L. M., (Rot.), L. M. & S.,
HAS MOVED
To No. 118, CHURNEY WADY,
near Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BENISTON—June 21, at Tardeo, the wife of Arthur Beniston, Manockjee Petit Mill, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

REES—June 17, at Naini Tal, the wife of W O Rees, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FINNEY—PILCHER—At St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev J H Taylor, Chaplain, Constance Annie Isabella, elder daughter of Brigade-Surgeon J G Pilcher, to Stephen Finney, Esq., Dy Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

DEATH.

MADHO RAM—June 18, at Jubbulpore, the Rev Madho Ram, Pastor of St. Luke's Church, (C M S), of Bright's Disease.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1888.

MR. MEREDITH TOWNSEND'S answer in the *Contemporary Review* to the question, "Will England retain India?" is a decided negative. It might have been easier to have agreed with him in arriving at that simple conclusion if like Lord Mansfield he had not given his reasons. Those reasons, which would take four or five columns to set forth, may be summed up in the general principle of a hopeless incompatibility between the white race and the brown. We live, according to him, with the thinnest partition separating us from failure. The people look upon us with no sympathy at all, but with a cold, distrustful and incurable dislike. Moreover, clever as we all are, marvellous as is the work which we have accomplished, there are so few of us that you may drive sixteen miles out of Calcutta without seeing a white man. We do not settle here. We come, we make (or fail to make) our pile, and then we go, leaving behind us a transient memory. The Empire, which according to Mr. Townsend is the Imperial service, is represented by fifteen hundred men in black coats who have at their command sixty thousand other white men in red. Against us, or potentially against us, are all the other people who bear arms—the two hundred thousand whom we have armed ourselves, and the four-hundred thousand whom the native princes have armed, "trained brown soldiers" as he calls them, apparently with small consciousness of the quality of the training that most of them have had. Nor is this all. The brown man, he points out, as though his purpose were to establish a proposition in ethnology rather than one in politics, can do and has done mighty things which the black man never attempted. If we were called upon to summarise in one sentence this part of the argument we should say it was intended to show that Asia is not Africa, and that India can do more for itself and more for civilisation than the people of the Gambia and the Gold Coast have ever done. Than which a more unnecessary proposition was never put forward. Briefly, however, Mr. Townsend's case comes to this, that the appalling numbers, and the unconquerable coldness of the Indian people, their vigorous and independent civilisation, will some day and suddenly be too many for us, and that we shall as assuredly have to turn our faces homewards as the Roman legions in Britain had to turn theirs. The forecast would not be a cheerful one if there were any reason to believe it real. Some other observers, Mr. Bright for example, have very deliberately faced the thought of a British withdrawal. But Mr. Bright has never contemplated a withdrawal except as the last stage in the process of educating India in the ways of government. Between the contingency thus contemplated and the sudden midnight departure which Mr. Townsend's fancy has conjured up, there is all the difference in the world, at all events the difference between hope and fear. For the departure for which Mr. Townsend bids us prepare would be a confession that the problem which we have been endeavouring to solve for more than a hundred years is too much for us.

The marvel is that pessimists like Mr. Townsend do not see that the answer to their fears is to be found in the very facts on which those fears are based. The smallness of the force for instance on which our rule rests, and always has rested in India, is a proof that it has too much intrinsic efficiency to disappear in a night. The physical force at the disposal of the British in India has always been infinitesimally small in comparison with the potentially hostile forces which surrounded it. Had the counsels of pessimism been whispered into the ear of Clive he would never have gone into action at Plassey, where the white men and the brown men were in the proportion of one to twenty. The power which to-day is represented by fifteen hundred men "in black coats" is quite independent of arithmetical relativity. No one indeed who thinks of the civil power of England in India troubles himself with the thought of the absurdly small number of white people who eat the sircar's salt. It would be a revelation to many of them, though the fact is within the reach of everyone who can read, that the Covenanted Service which is almost exclusively in possession of Europeans, has little more than nine hundred members, and that two thousand four hundred and forty-nine officers out of two thousand five hundred and eighty-eight in the executive and judicial branches of the Uncovenanted Service are natives of India. Obviously then the strength of English rule has little relation to the mere arithmetical strength of the English elements engaged in it. Why then should we be appalled at the overwhelming numerical disparity between the ruling race and the ruled? We have not dealt so far with the military aspect of the question, which from one point of view is not the most inviting. It is sufficient to say here that the disparity between the numbers of white soldiers and brown is not what it was before the Mutiny, and that if the British army in India is relatively stronger by more than a hundred per cent. than it was then, its efficiency as an upholder of the Government under which it serves has been enormously increased by the development of a railway system which would enable it in the hour of internal commotion to go anywhere and do anything.

Nor can we forget that there was never a time when such fears as Mr. Townsend has expressed might not have been put forward with at least as much reason as now. If the British Empire in India is a miracle to-day it was much more so in the days when it took longer to go from one presidency town to another than it now takes to go from India to England. We are told that if the brown men were to strike work for a week the white men would be left without food, water and domestic service. There is not much terror in the "if." If the heavens were to fall there might be a great catching of larks. If the atmosphere were deprived of oxygen we should be all dead men. But Mr. Townsend, who used to know India, must know very well that popular combinations on a scale which authority would have any reason to fear are not possible in these days. The Government would have at least twenty-four hours start of any combination hostile to its influence. Why, moreover, does Mr. Townsend deal with the question solely in its quantitative aspects? For any account that he takes of varieties in caste, race, and religion, the people of India might be all one with the name of Hindustani as a bond of union between them. It is not the India even of his own days on which he looks out, still less the India of to-day, when unity for the attainment of any large aim seems more unlikely than it ever did. Between now and the end of the year the evidences of an increasing divergence in the aims of the various communities who inhabit the Peninsula promise to accumulate, and the sum of them is not likely to be diminished by the attempts that will be made at Allahabad next cold weather to gloss them over. In the conflict of interests that has of late been so pronounced in Native society the practical sense of the leaders of the various communities will lead them to say of the British Government, what M. Thiers said of the Republic, that it is the regime that divides us the least. Our numbers are small, but after all are they much smaller than those of the classes who take any real part in the political movements of the day, movements which have for their immediate aim very little more in the first instance than the appropriation by natives of India of a larger share of the nine hundred and forty-nine appointments which belong to the Covenanted Civil Service? We deal with big figures when we speak of the two hundred million inhabitants of India. But the proportion of these who are interested in putting nine hundred and forty-nine brown men in the place of as many white men is infinitesimally small, and it will not be in order to bring about a result of that kind that the two hundred millions will in a night give their "cold dislike" a turn serious enough to bring about the fulfilment of Mr. Townsend's doleful prophecy. The answer to all that he says as to the miracle of our continued and on the whole prosperous presence in India is simple enough. Miracle or not, the British Empire in India exists. It exists, may be, in defiance of precedent and of antecedent probabilities. But there it is. *Nous y sommes et nous y restons.*

YESTERDAY the Corporation voted a lakh of rupees to purchase some waste land on the Byculla Flats for the purpose of disposing for the present town refuse thereon. But Mr. Charles, the Acting Commissioner, stated that that purpose was only temporary; the land will be soon required as a depôt of deposit for sweepings which will have to be removed by rail or tramway to Coorla. Many such depôts will be necessary in different parts of the city; to avoid the expense of cartage for long distances the sweepings are, before arriving at a convenient place, to await removal in railway waggons to Coorla at daybreak every day. The experiment of burning the refuse, though successful enough in the dry weather, is impracticable during the rains, and besides the stench arising from the burning of decayed vegetable matter is found to be intolerable to those who dwell in the vicinity of the incinerators. In a very short time the refuse of the town—about two thousand cartloads per diem—will all be disposed of at Coorla. This process will be costly, but it will have its compensations. It was stated recently to the Corporation that land reclaimed at Coorla some years since with town sweepings now produces a rental of a thousand rupees a year for market gardening. It has been found that some parts of the land realise even Rs. 1,200 per acre per annum, and that six crops of vegetables are taken from them, to the profit of the market gardeners. Seeing that the time is rapidly approaching when the waste ground on the Byculla Flats, hitherto available for the deposit of town sweepings, will be reclaimed, it is fortunate that the necessity of reverting to the waste beyond Coorla need not be regarded with much apprehension. Whatever the extra expense of carting the garbage so far, the magnificent revenue to be ultimately derived from the land reclaimed will recoup the city and leave a handsome margin of profit. It may be possible to find a large area of reclaimable waste even nearer than Coorla, which it will be remunerative to cover several feet deep with vegetable and other matter that in a few years will become rich mould of inexhaustible fertility. If the sewage which now pollutes the western seaface of Bombay be diverted to the land thus laid down under the town refuse, what may not be expected from fields so enriched? As the city grows and the population increases, the outflow from the mouth of the main drain under the surface of the sea at Worli will be proportionately augmented, and the odours which now render some of the best building sites on the Island useless, will become more noxious, and more dangerous to health as time goes on. The action of sea water on sewage is preservative—in a bad sense; it arrests putrefaction and thus accumulates on the foreshore a mass of fœtid matter which grows in foulness from month to month. The most effective means of disposing of such perilous stuff is to return it to the earth, so that it may be absorbed by vegetation and purified by the action of the air and sun.

IT is well to know that this sanitary course can be taken without incurring financial loss. The expenditure will be remunerative which gives back to the soil the elements which originally came from it. Prince Kropotkin, in a suggestive article in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, says very truly that modern civilization is blotting out the old antagonism between the city and the country; it is vain for the city to try to live without the field; it must return to it. The writer adduces some striking facts which show that the enormous outturn derived from the reclaimed soil at Coorla is not a solitary instance of the abundance to be obtained by methods of culture which take account of the possibilities of increasing a hundredfold the productive value of bad or indifferent soil. Mr. Champion of Whitby, by using sewage as manure, raises 100,000 lbs. of beet from an acre of land, and sometimes 150,000 lbs. and even 200,000 lbs.—sufficient for the keep of three or four head of cattle. But this is nothing to what is achieved by the new school of market gardeners around Paris and other French cities, and in Holland. They make their own soil; yet they can pay £32 an acre rent on an average. They laugh at the notion of getting one crop a year out of land under a system of rotation as usual in England; they do not think it sufficient to get five or six tons of grass from an acre; they raise fifty or a hundred tons of vegetables on that space of ground, and have six, nine, or twelve crops during the twelve months. This shows what can be done; land so worked yields £100 an acre, and can afford a rent of £32. There are of course large markets at hand, but so have the gardeners at Coorla, who pay the Municipality at the rate of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,200 per acre. We may doubt however whether these latter work from two in the morning till ten at night, to get the maximum of results out of the ground as French and Dutch market gardeners are said to do. The French soil is not particularly good; but one of the new race of scientific gardeners could grow his crops on an asphalte pavement, and send the surplus produce to Paris and London at a handsome profit.

AT their meeting yesterday, the Bombay Corporation discussed the last of the series of resolutions proposed by Mr. Geary with regard to the new Municipal Offices. The motion was to provide for the extra accommodation required for administrative purposes in connection with the Tansa office and the school and hospital committee rooms which would have to be added under certain provisions of the new Act. The Acting Municipal Commissioner placed before the meeting the figures relating to the dimensions of the rooms which were settled by him after consultation with Mr. F. W. Stevens. Sir Henry Morland moved an amendment, the effect of which was to sanction for the additional accommodation required a space 200 feet less than what the Commissioner and the architect thought necessary. The unwisdom of tying the hands of the architect for the sake of effecting a very small economy was pointed out; but the amendment was carried by a majority of votes. Some discussion subsequently arose on a proposition moved by Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, asking the Corporation to write off Rs. 6,734 from the live stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of 50 bullocks that died, and 67 that were sent to Pinjrapole, during the quarter ending 29th February last. Mr. K. M. Shroff called attention to the large amounts which had to be written off every quarter, and moved an amendment appointing a Committee to inquire into the causes of the excessive mortality among Municipal bullocks. The Commissioner did not think the mortality was anything above the average, and observing that a death-rate of 12·5 per cent. per annum could not be called excessive. On a division, the amendment was carried. Mr. Geary objected on principle to the practice of the mover of a Committee to submit to the meeting a cut and dry list of the members whom he wished to serve on it. He thought it would be much better to appoint a Standing Committee to whom might be delegated the duty of selecting members for every Committee appointed by the Corporation. The chairman fully endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Geary on the point raised by him.

THE second issue of the Bombay Natural History Society's *Journal* for the current year has just been issued. It contains, amongst other valuable matter, Mr. Vidal's very original and lively paper on the Bis Cobra, Mr. Steel's paper on "the Nearest allies of the Horse," and a contribution by Mr. Carstensen, Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, on the conditions for the distribution of plants, with special regard to Indian species.

A BURMAH telegram says that a party of military police, under a native officer, on the 18th inst., attacked a band of over 150 dacoits encamped in the jungle, some miles from Seh, an outpost of Pagan. The dacoits fired a volley into the police and bolted into the jungle, many dropping their arms in their hurry. One policeman received a severe gunshot wound in the left hand. The police killed one dacoit and captured three and took fourteen firearms, including a Martini-Henry rifle and a revolver, and also some *dahs*. This is one of Boh Cho's gangs. The police brought in a strange story that they saw a European among the dacoits. The story is discredited.

SINCE the publication, the other day, of the methods by which a native publisher at Lucknow was making money out of the public through the Value-Payable Post, a number of details of similar imposition have come to light. Thus, it appears, that pamphlets in Urdu have been lately sent in large numbers through the V. P. P. to a Native State in Rajputana, together with a threat that, unless delivery was taken by the addressee, he would incur the curse invoked by the Hindu religion on the slaughterers of kine. And it appears that numbers of people were actually terrified into taking the parcels rather than undergo the commination.

THE London correspondent of an up-country paper writes:—"Several Colonial Governorships will shortly fall vacant, and gossip designates some prominent members of Parliament as likely to fill them. I alluded last week to the story that Mr. Raikes would be nominated to succeed Lord Reay at Bombay. Another story selects him for the Cape. It is almost certain that he will go somewhere, though not to Bombay. The Government are anxious to get him out of the way in order to facilitate the promotion of Mr. Jackson, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, a very smart, business-like politician who is to take the Postmaster Generalship. Sir John Gorst is also mentioned for a Colonial Governorship, and Mr. Heneage, one of the Liberal Unionist leaders, is spoken of as likely to be made a peer."

THE enhanced rates paid in some districts of the Madras Presidency for the destruction of tigers and panthers not having resulted in any marked improvement in the number of these animals killed and as the total sum paid for the destruction of wild animals in this Presidency is much in excess of that paid in other provinces, the Madras Government have now under consideration the question whether a return to the scale of expenditure on this account which existed prior to 1882, combined with a system which will reduce the cost per head of animals killed to that in other provinces, is not desirable.

DURING the past week the total number of deaths from small-pox was 6 as against 1 in the corresponding period of last year; 24 from enteric fever as against 20; 106 from remittent fever as against 90; and cholera 19 against 1; the total number of deaths was 464 as against 389, a death-rate of 25·31 per thousand per annum; as against 21·69 last year, and a mean of the corresponding week of the preceding five years of 25·48. The number of births was 320.

THE statistics of India's foreign trade for the first month of the current year are mainly remarkable for an extraordinary and unaccountable fall in the exports of raw cotton, which declined in amount by over 480,000 cwts. and in value by over 119 lakhs. Wheat also fell off by about 240,000 cwts.; but there was a small increase in several other articles of export, the net decrease in value amounting to some 105 lakhs. Imports remained virtually stationary, there being a small net increase in value of about 19 lakhs.

LIEUTENANT PHILIPPS, with fifty mounted police left for Loungshwe, a few days ago, in consequence, of the reported gathering of dacoits in that quarter. A gang of dacoits recently burnt a village of 150 huts, three miles from Pagan.

A WATCH dial, now being made in the Waltham Works, contains, instead of the usual numerals, twelve small but distinct silhouette figures representing a woman with a very young child in her arms. At one o'clock the lady and her little baby are clearly depicted, the infant being in long clothes. At two o'clock the same figures appear, but the child is a little larger. At three o'clock mamma is still there, but the infant is in short clothes. At four o'clock and so on up to eight o'clock, when he goes to school for the first time. At nine o'clock he may be seen with his college gown and mortar-board, and the happy smile of the now elderly but happy mother. At ten o'clock the death-bed scene, where he parts with his beloved mother. At eleven o'clock he is a middle-aged man, over whom the snows of many winters have passed. At twelve o'clock an old and decrepit specimen of humanity, praying for a better land.

DURING the absence of Brigade-Surgeon Carter, Brigade-Surgeon [illegible] B. Lyon will act as Principal of the Grant Medical College; Surgeon-Major Waters as Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Professor of Hygiene; and Surgeon [illegible] Manser as Professor of Physiology.

THE leave of Mr. W. A. East, C. S., having been extended, Mr. G. W. Vidal will act as Collector of Poona and Mr. H. E. Winter, C.S., as Collector of Thana.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, JUNE 20.

The Emperor William II., in replying to M. Carnot's condolences, assured the President of the French Republic that he shares the wishes expressed by M. Carnot for upholding the good relations which exist between Germany and France.

EXPULSION OF SLANDERERS FROM BERLIN.

JUNE 21.

The special correspondents of the Parisian newspapers, the *Galois* and *Matin*, have been expelled from here by the German authorities for slandering high personages.

MR. DILLON.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Judgment was given yesterday at Dundalk in the appeal case of Mr. Dillon, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment without hard labour on the charge of conspiracy.

The Judges have upheld the decision passed by the Magi strates at Mell, near Drogheda.

ALARMING STATE OF THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

The heat here is terrible. Heat apoplexy and sunstroke continue to carry off victims. Yesterday all the courts moved to be closed until the rains set in. The High Court, Appellate Side, is closed till Monday, the Chief Justice taking up only important criminal appeals. In the matter of the Small Cause Court a telegram is expected hourly from the Lieutenant-Governor. Some changes have been made in the hour of sitting of the Police Courts. The water supply unfortunately has run short. There is a sort of panic in the native quarter.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 21.

A large open air public meeting was held here last evening in the Divinity School compound. Ally Mahomed Bhimjee of Bombay delivered an address on the aims and objects of the Congress with great force and eloquence, and explained they sought good of all classes alike. Faze Ali Khan Sahab, Ilaqedar, presided. The audience numbered bout a thousand. The meeting closed with singing the National Anthem in commemoration of the fifty-first anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne. Enthusiastic cheers were given for the Empress and the Viceroy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JUNE 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Teheran arrived here from Bombay, at 9 a.m., yesterday.

COLOMBO, JUNE 21.

French mail steamer Irrawaddy from Aden arrived

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¾
4½ per cent. do.	69¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42 1-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 20.

10 p.m.	81·4

THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

6 a.m.	80·1
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	83·7
4 p.m.	83·5

CAPTAIN EYRE returned on the 16th from the expedition into the Chin country. The Pouk column marched as far as Indin, where they met the Kale column with Major Raikes. All is reported quiet. The Yaw people did not join the Chins as previously reported. The Chins have quietly returned to their mountains. Owing to the setting in of the monsoon any lengthened operations on the frontier are impossible. Captain Noel and his troops are now occupying Pouk.

MR. BIGG WITHER is now in Simla on the subject of the petroleum deposits in Kelat. These being in the open plains are more accessible than those at Khotan.

A UNITED STATES navy officer has invented a life saving device for the dreaded emergency of "man overboard" which promises to be of value. A raft-buoy of sufficient size to support a man is attached to the vessel by a long and strong but light wire-rope. The buoy is stocked with a small supply of provisions, and is furnished with a potassium compound which upon contact with the water ignites and burns brilliantly for twenty minutes. If the drowning man aided by the flame, succeeds in reaching the raft he can be drawn to the vessel without the necessity of lowering boats. Should the rope break and his own vessel lose track of him, he has, with the provisions, a chance of sustaining life until picked up by others.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JUNE 21.—The barometer has risen, except in the Punjab, Sind, and Southern India. Barometric changes are becoming irregular in Northern India, and the weather is unsettled. Pressure distribution is slowly altering, and the pressure is lowest in the Punjab. There was an increased temperature over the whole of India yesterday, being excessive in Behar, North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, where the mean maximum temperature was nearly 112. No important change in the winds have taken place except at Diamond Island, where it has shifted to South South-East, which may be due to slight disturbance in the Bay. The Bombay current gave showers of little importance on the West Coast, and in the Central Provinces and Bengal the current was general. Rain averaging two inches has fallen in Burma stations.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	4 37	4 84	5 20	6 41
June 20, Wednesday..	......	......	......	0 0
„ 21, Thursday ...	1 14	0 38	0 76	......
Total..	5 51	5 22	5 96	6 41
Total corresponding date of last year ...	18 66	19 10	16 91	19 70

A LITTLE MINING SCHEME AT HYDERABAD.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us an account of a mining enterprise in the Nizam's dominions which was rudely swept aside in the greater venture of which we are hearing so much. The chief actors in the story, as it is told to us, are two persons named Brown, a plumber in Bombay, and a mining expert named Edelstein, an Austrian Jew who has had relations with Hyderabad for some years. These two are striving strenuously, but separately—each in his own interest—to obtain compensation from the Government of Hyderabad, on account of the cancellation of a lease (originally granted to Edelstein alone,) for the purpose of mining operations in a hill called Gureebpet in his Highness the Nizam's dominions. The lease was for a period of eight years, during about half of which time various royalties, rents, &c., were paid to, accepted, and appropriated to their own use, by H. H.'s Government. Not being blessed with much means, Edelstein entered into partnership with Brown. A partnership deed was drawn up and executed, whereby it was in effect agreed that Brown should from time to time supply the necessary funds for working the mines, while Edelstein should give his skill and supervision. Upon these terms the hill Gureebpet was excavated to a certain extent, and very large quantities of garnets, mica, &c., were discovered by Edelstein. After some time, however, the two partners fell out, and the result was, that Brown instituted a suit against Edelstein in the Bombay High Court, in which all matters in dispute were referred to an arbitrator, who took the accounts and ultimately decided that Edelstein was indebted to Brown, in respect of his advances for mining operations and other matters on partnership account, in the sum of Rs. 6,000 odd. This award was confirmed by the High Court, and so it had the effect of, and became, a decree; and thus the partnership previously existing between Brown and Edelstein was then and there absolutely dissolved. Samuel Edelstein was, by the decree, declared to be indebted in partnership account to Robert Brown in the sum of Rs. 6,496-14-2, and the High Court ordered "that for the purpose of finally settling the partnership accounts, the outstanding and unrealised property of the partnership in the possession of either of the partners should be brought to Bombay to be delivered to Brown (who as plaintiff had the conduct of the suit) and sold by public auction, the net proceeds of such sale being handed over to Brown, and Edelstein being credited with a moiety of the amount, less one half of the expenses incurred in bringing the property to Bombay." By this decree, therefore, Brown's interest, as partner or otherwise, in Gureebpet Hill, the subject of the partnership, apparently ceased, and the concession, as a matter of course, reverted to the concessionaire, Edelstein.

After these proceedings, and while Edelstein was casting about in order to raise the funds necessary to continue his operations on the hill in question, a sudden and peremptory order was issued by the Government of H. H. the Nizam, that the concession to Edelstein should be at once cancelled. This seems to have been done in consequence of the grand new company, of which we have heard so much lately, having been formed (under the auspices of Abdul Huq, the Home Secretary, to whom were conceded all the lands in the Nizam's dominions, with a few exceptions) for mining operations, a concession of a nature (as observed by a journal of high repute in England) similar to which none had ever been granted by any sovereign since the world began. In this concession to the "grand company" was included the hill Gureebpet, which, as stated, had previously been conceded to Edelstein, thus depriving the latter of the property of which, by virtue of his lease, he was the legal owner, as well as of the profits reasonably to be anticipated from the continuance of his possession of the hill for the three years remaining, according to the covenant in the lease.

Each party (Brown and Edelstein) pressed his own claim with all possible diligence, but the Nizam's Government, though believed to be of a different opinion, yielded to the irrepressible coercion of the Home Secretary, the Sirdar Abdul Huq, and negatived the claims of both, on the ground that neither had any *locus standi*, because the concession to Edelstein had not, in the first instance, received the sanction of the Imperial Government through the Resident, and the Resident, Mr. Cordery, for this reason declined to interfere or assist the petitioners in any way. But it is clear that as the Nizam's Government was a party to the contract with Edelstein, (for it was made through the then Board of Revenue and the Conservator of Forests) it was as much its duty as of the lessees to take care that such a precaution, if necessary, should have been taken. Moreover, such a clearly technical objection was remediable by procuring a recognition of the contract *ex post facto*, the more so, as the Nizam's Government was undoubtedly taking advantage of its own laches. Those who have looked carefully into the matter assure us that no such permission was necessary, and if that is so, the meanness of this defence, advanced by Abdul Huq, and supported by Mr. Cordery, is only exceeded by its untruthfulness. It is known that the ex-Minister (Sir Salar Jung) and his advisers did not agree with the Home Secretary. Nevertheless, compensation in any form, or to any extent, has been refused, [and this although the Nizam's Government took all the royalties, rents, &c., paid by the lessees for four years, and then parted with the same concession to the new company.] On the character of such a financial operation, enacted under the eye, and with the knowledge, of the Resident (Mr. Cordery), and indeed encouraged by him, comment is superfluous.

Though disheartened, neither of the parties, Brown or Edelstein, seems to have relinquished hope; and we hear that something has been mooted about a "compassionate grant" by way of compensation. A difficulty, however, has arisen as to which of the parties, (or whether both,) is entitled. Edelstein urges that the concession was originally granted to him alone, that the interest which Brown acquired depended entirely on the subsequent contract of partnership, which was determined by a decree of the High Court, when the rights of both parties (Brown and Edelstein) reverted to the *status quo ante*. But the question between the partners is of no public interest and does not concern us.

THE SHERISTEDAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to "A Professional Visitor's" letter regarding the alleged ways and doings of the Nagar Brahmins in the Kathiawar districts, I should esteem it a great favour if you would kindly permit me to remark that the system of concentrating fellow-caste men is prevalent in almost every part of the Bombay Presidency. I may instance the Thana district, where you will find that all the offices are crowded by one caste, viz., the Kayasth Prabhu element. They exercise a tremendous influence in the district, and hardly can an applicant be so successful as to obtain a favourable hearing from the Collector *sahibs* if he does not propitiate the *Sheristedars* and *Chitnis*. The officers, especially when these are not competent in the intricacies of the vernacular language, are mere signing machines, and you will see that the prayers of needy applicants are rejected wholesale. Sometimes the applicants apply again and again, and the usual reply that is given to them runs in somewhat this formula: "There is no necessity of granting your request." "It does not appear that your prayer can be granted," and so forth. In a word, if these *Sheristedars* and *Chitnis* are not propitiated, they will raise and invent all sorts of opposition to your prayer, but if you have got them over to your side, I am sure they will do all they can to smoothe your path and secure the object in view.

Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that the superior officers should exercise their judgment independent of the interference from the personages mentioned above. I hope the above remarks will produce some good.

June 21. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists. —Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE QUEEN-DOWAGER OF BURMA.

THE Queen-Dowager of Burma, accompanied by her eldest daughter, Princess Soopyagyee and four female attendants, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday by the Jubulpore mail train, and alighted at the Byculla Railway Station. They were conveyed under a police guard, composed of Acting Superintendent Millard, of the Calcutta Police, and a few native policemen. On the arrival of their Highnesses they were received at the railway station by Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the Superintendent of the Bombay Detective Police, and located at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, where Mr. Millard made over his charge to the Bombay Police authorities. Yesterday afternoon their Highnesses the Queen-Dowager and the Princess, together with their attendants, embarked from the Carnac Bunder on board the British India Steamer Landoura for Rutnaghiri. They were escorted by four officers of the Bombay Executive Police under Mr. T. G. Sweeney, Superintendent of the Water Police, who will accompany the party to their destination.

THE PARSEES AND THE SHAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I endorse every word of your correspondent "Parsee" in denouncing the cowardice with which the *Jam-i-Jamshed* has been barking behind the back of the Persian Consul-General after he has left Bombay. The pretentious Parsee journalist was the first to pay court to Mirza Goole Khan, as long as he was in Bombay, by giving glowing accounts of his sayings and doings; and in his presence I am pretty sure that he would not have published such an article as that in question. The only reason why the leaders of Parsee society responded with cordial interest to the flattering attentions of the Persian Consul was that the Parsees have still a remnant of their co-religionists left in Persia, who are groaning under the oppression of Mahomedan rule, and to alleviate whose misery and distress the Parsees of Bombay have spent during the last quarter of a century a vast amount of energy and wealth. The courteous attention that they paid to that Persian nobleman was quite in harmony with their patriotic object of seeing their poor countrymen in their original Fatherland better protected and cared for. The invention which the editor of that paper, in the absence of better things to do, has had to fall back upon, and which invention you have done well in exposing, bears on the face of it an evident intention to vent the writer's spite on well-known gentlemen in the writer's community to whom he owes some grudge or other. But we Parsees know the meaning of the English proverb that it is an ill bird that fouls its own nest, and we shall know how to requite the insults which a Parsee has showered down upon his own people.

ZOROASTRIAN.

HOTELS IN WESTERN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Another Traveller" compares Bombay hotels with hotels in Europe; but he forgets one thing—how the hotels in Bombay are patronized. To start with, every one wants to go to cheap hotels. I would advise the Traveller to go to the railway station in a morning and see how the passengers bargain. Will you take me for Rs. 3 or 4? and so on. They all look for rupees, annas, and pies, and not comfort. Then most of the travellers, who can afford to pay for good hotels, are invited to stay at Government House or with other friends, and if a person or company opens a hotel on European principles it means ruin. From June to September you will find the hotels almost empty. As for Bombay residents in hotels, they expect to get every thing of the best for Rs. 80 to 100 a month. At what hotel in Europe can one have a large bed-room, bath-room and your meals for that amount, and bring your own *wine* and pay *no corkage!* They forget that the hotels have to pay a license fee, besides income-tax. I think your correspondent will find that he gets good value for what he pays in a Bombay hotel, viz., Rs. 5 (for tea and toast in the morning, breakfast, tiffin, dinner, room, bath and ice included). Take an instance—a lady and gentleman come to Bombay from Allahabad and write for rooms at one of the hotels. Rooms are reserved for them two or three days before the time and other passengers are refused. The party come by train at 9 a.m., and leave by mail steamer at 2 p.m. What do they pay? Two tiffins, Rs. 2, room, Re. 1. If they are charged more they grumble and say they will tell their friends. How do you expect it to pay? As it is, the business is not sufficient for all the hotels in Bombay; then look at the number of clubs in Bombay, which take away most of the customers, and then at the small so-called bars and cold-drink shops.

Of course, there is room for improvement, but no one will risk his capital, unless he has reasonable hopes of receiving a fair return for his money. This cannot be hoped for at present.

June 21. HOTEL.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S ADVANTAGE.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* contains the following order of the Justices of the High Court at Bombay:—

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges are of opinion that no advantage commensurate with the labour involved would be secured by requiring the Presidency Magistrates to submit returns, as Provincial Magistrates do, of all cases decided by them. In 1886 the number of cases so decided was 39,132; the labor of preparing in the Magistrates' offices returns of so many cases, and of examining them in the High Court would be immense. It must be remembered that the Presidency Magistrates work under very different conditions from those imposed on the Majority of Provincial Magistrates. In Bombay, intilligent public criticism of the daily proceedings in the several Courts provides a wholesome check on any abuse or capricious exercise of authority, while aggrieved persons can readily apply for redress to the High Court. The strict supervision which the High Court exercises over the Courts of Provincial Magistrates is not therefore required in the case of the Presidency Magistrates.

In order, however, to prevent, as far as possible, improper adjournments, and such great delay in the disposal of certain classes of cases, as the Chief Presidency Magistrate has drawn attention to it is desirable to require the Chief Presidency Magistrate to submit for his own Court and the Courts of the other Presidency Magistrates a Quarterly Return of pending cases. Their Lordships think that the regular examinations of this Return in the High Court will tend materially to expedite the disposal of business in the several Courts.

AN invention connected with military ballooning has just been tested in Berlin. It consists in apparatus for producing the inflating gas on the spot when required instead of storing it under pressure and transporting to the scene of action in iron pipes on the plan adopted by the English authorities. This generator is said to resemble a traction engine in appearance and is drawn by six horses. In its lower portion is a furnace specially adapted for burning wood, and over this are ranged a series of iron retorts (thirty in number) which are filled with a mixture of zinc dust and hydrate of lime, which on heating gives off hydrogen, about two hours being required to obtain sufficient gas to inflate a military balloon. This system, which is the invention of Lieutenant Richter and Dr. Majert, is said to be cheaper, more rapid, and less dangerous than all previous systems.

ON the 31st ult. the late Emperor paid his first visit to the Mausoleum, where he knelt before the coffin of the late Emperor, and offered up a silent prayer. Shortly afterwards Sir Morell Mackenzie introduced to the Emperor a boy of six, named Percy Dresel, the son of a German married to an Englishwoman in London, on whom he had performed tracheotomy about a year ago. The Emperor conversed with the mother for some time. Frau Dresel says that she understood every word the Emperor said, being accustomed to her son's way of speaking. In bidding her good-bye the Emperor took note of her address, and expressed a wish soon to see her again, with the little boy.

Holloway's Ointment and Pill.—These world-renowned remedies are confidently recommended to miners, navvies, and all who have to work underground, or where noxious atmospheres exist. The minute particles of coal or metal which permeate the air in such places tend to block up the lungs and air-tubes, giving rise to bronchitis, asthma and palpitation of the heart. In Holloway's remedies will be found a safe and easily used medicant, for the penetrating properties of the Ointment relieve the local congestions and the mildly laxative effects of the Pills cause the liver to act freely, and the breath to become unembarrassed. By early resort to these remedies many a serious illness may be averted, and soundness of health maintained.

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons heard an appeal from a decision of Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 6th March last, convicted the appellant, Jacob Benjamin, under section 48 of the Indian Post Office Act of 1866, of the offence of stealing and destroying letters while employed in the railway mail service as a sorter, and sentenced him to a year's rigorous imprisonment. The appeal on the accused's behalf was lodged by Mr. Skipsey, solicitor, on the 3rd May last, when their Lordships admitted the accused to bail pending the hearing of the appeal on his entering into his own recognisances in Rs. 500 and furnishing one security for a like amount. At the hearing of the appeal, Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the conviction; and Mr. Dhairyavan appeared for the accused. The circumstances under which the accused was convicted have been already reported. The grounds of appeal were that the order of the Magistrate was contrary to law and the weight of evidence in the case. The appellant was not an ordinary sorter, and he had no control over the unregistered letters as the Magistrate supposed he had. Their Lordships, taking into consideration the circumstances of the case, saw no reason to interfere with the Magistrate's decision. The appeal was therefore dismissed. The bail was directed to be cancelled, and the appellant was ordered to be sent to jail to work out the remainder of the sentence passed upon him.

MILITARY NEWS.

A DESPATCH has been received in India regarding promotion to the rank of Colonel under the Warrant of the 15th November, 1887. It shows that the home authorities have no intention at present of appointing colonels by selection to the vacant posts, it being apparently proposed to absorb first of all the large number of colonels already unemployed.

THE services of Lieut. G. F. Chenerix, French Staff Corps (23rd B.L.I.), are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

LIEUT. JOSEPH ROBERT HILL, 1st Cheshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer 20th B.I., has been admitted to the Staff Corps.

SECOND LIEUT. R. F. LUSH, West Yorkshire Regiment, is permitted to proceed to Australia on medical certificate for four months.

LIEUT. LOUIS AUGUSTUS GORDON having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of captain.

SURGEON C. F. WILLIS, M. D., and Surgeon-Major G. E. E. Burroughs, are permitted to return to duty.

LIEUT. A. T. H. NEWNHAM, Staff Corps, has been granted an extension of leave.

LIEUT. BADDELEY, R. E., is allowed 182 days' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

COL. H. J. HALLOWES, East Yorshire Regiment, has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General of Division, in succession to Major W. Creagh for the remainder of his five years' tour on the Staff.

THE undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels are promoted Colonels in the Army:—C. C. Pemberton, B.S.C., dated 11th June, 1888; M. M. Carpendale, H. C Morse, and C. H. Coles, B.S.C., dated 12th June, 1888.

THE Maharaja of Cochin, whose health has been failing for some time past, is now reported to be in a critical condition.

A NEW GUINEA boy was seized and eaten by one of the many crocodiles that prey upon the coasts of the island. His sorrowing parents slew the offending monster, and rescuing the half of their beloved son which was still undigested, they greedily devoured it in their grief.

CHICAGO has many female detectives, but they are not known as such. Their identity is successfully concealed. The female detective rarely if ever appears in the courts. Her evidence is carefully collected and then corroboration secured before the case is brought to trial. There are so few female detectives that it would not do for them to become known. Their occupation would be gone, and it would be a difficult matter for their employers to fill their places. The queen of the female detectives in Chicago is a motherly woman, perhaps fifty years of age. "I have lived out," she said, in beginning her story, "as a domestic just to get into a house and see what took place there, and who called in the absence of the husband. For the same purpose I have acted as a strolling fortune-teller and as a book agent and a pedlar of patterns. No one can have any idea how many cases there are of domestic misery, and how much deception and misery there is in the world, and generally what is termed the fashionable world. Women will suffer every imaginable indignity and insult rather than let the facts be known, for exposure means almost invariably the loss of social position—dearer to most women than life itself. There are many divorce cases reported in the papers, but there are many more which never come to light, and of which the public never hears."

BY a melancholy coincidence the death of Mrs. Chippendale follows close upon that of her husband, though she must have been at least thirty years younger than he. Many playgoers will always retain a grateful recollection of Mary Jane Snowden, Mrs. Chippendale, not only on her own account, but for the sake of the delightful actors—her husband, Compton, Buckstone, Miss Nelly Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal and others—with whom she was so long associated. She was certainly not an actress of the modern "finnicking" school; she would never let a point pass unnoticed for lack of underlining it; but there was something hearty, wholesome and goodhumoured about her playing that reconciled one to its lack of subtlety. She was a capital Mrs. Candour, Mrs. Malaprop, and Mrs. Hardcastle, an amusing Audrey and an admirable Widow Green in Sheridan Knowles's "Love Chase." At the Haymarket, too, she "created" many new parts of some importance—such as Daphne in "Pygmalion and Galatea," and Queen Altemire in "The Palace of Truth." Of late years she had few opportunities, for though only a middle-aged woman she belonged to a bygone generation.

A FUNNY case has just been heard in a new version of "Le Sabre de mon Pere"—La Pipe de mon Pere—with a tragical accompaniment of revolver-shots and broken legs. A publican had closed his house at two o'clock in the morning, leaving a dozen of his customers who had been drinking together to make the best of their way homeward, when one of the men, missing his pipe, insisted that a comrade named Beauchene had taken possession of it. Beauchene assured Morin, the owner of the pipe, that he must have left it behind him in the shop, and carried politeness so far as to offer to return and call up the landlord. Morin, however, who was in a quarrelsome mood, declared that Beauchene had the article in his pocket, and producing a revolver fired point-blank at him. Beauchene was hit, but not badly wounded. Unluckily he lost his balance, and broke his leg in two places in the fall. He was laid up for a good month. At the trial which has just come off, Morin accounted for his wrath by explaining that he attached immense value to the pipe which had belonged to his father. "Ah la pipe de mon pere," exclaimed the judge, amid roars of laughter in Court. All the witnesses, however, proved that Beauchene had behaved in a most obliging manner, but that when he offered to go back for the pipe Morin seized him by the throat and then fired on him. "And all that for a pipe which Beauchene had not taken!" sagaciously observed the judge. It transpired, however, that Morin's general conduct was good, and that this was the only occasion on which he had misconducted himself seriously; and, these circumstances being placed to his credit, the judge merely sentenced him to expiate the month which his victim had spent in the hospital by an equal term in gaol. Truly the modern bench is merciful to the prisoner who supplies him with materials for the display of wit, if not of wisdom. After the success of "La Pipe de mon Pere" Morin was pretty certain to be dealt with leniently.

TO THE DEAF.

A 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness, Noises in the Head how cured at your homes. Price 6 annas. Address Dr. Nicholson, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE DECCAN PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

ON Monday last we published a summarised report from our London correspondent of the first day's (June 1) proceedings of the Parliamentary Committee into the Deccan Mining Concession. We take from the *Pioneer* a fuller report of the proceedings:—

The select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the proceedings in connection with the Deccan Mining Company, met for the first time to-day.

The members of the Committee were:—Sir Henry James, Chairman; Mr. Labouchere, Sir R. Temple, Mr. McLagan, Mr. Robertson (Solicitor-General for Scotland), Mr. Bristowe and Mr. Slagg. The following Counsel appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the several parties:—Mr. Pember, Q. C., and Mr. Lewis Coward for the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company; Sir H. Davey, Q. C., Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Trevor White for the Sirdar Diler Jung; Mr. Littler, Q. C. and Mr. Cripps for Mr. W. C. Watson; Mr. Nyburgh, Q. C., and Mr. R. Brown for Mr. H. P. Sharp and Mr. J. G. Graham; Mr. J. D. Mayne, Mr. Eardly Norton and Hon. A. Lyttelton for the Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The Chairman said that it might be convenient to state that the Committee had resolved that the evidence of the witnesses, with certain exceptions, would be taken on oath: also, that the Committee had come to a certain resolution as to the extent to which counsel would be allowed to take part in the proceedings. The Committee would take the conduct of the proceedings and the examination of the witnesses into their own hands, but they would take the assistance of counsel when they considered it necessary. The witnesses would all be examined by the Committee; but if the evidence affected the interests of any of the parties represented by counsel, the witnesses might be cross-examined by permission of the Committee. The extent to which counsel should address the Committee should be decided afterwards.

Mr. Levien, Secretary of the London Stock Exchange, was the first witness called and was examined by Mr. Labouchere. He said in reply to questions that it was customary for new companies to make application to the Stock Exchange for settlement and quotation, but no such application had been made in the case of the Deccan Mining Company. He was aware that the capital of the Company was stated to be £150,000 of fully paid-up £10 shares, and £850,000 of promoters' shares. The Company, as constituted, would not be allowed an official quotation on the Stock Exchange so far as the 85,000 shares were concerned. These shares would not be allowed a special quotation until a year had elapsed from the time a quotation had been asked for and granted for the public shares.

Mr. Labouchere: At present, if there are any dealings on the Stock Exchange in the shares of the Company, they will not be among members of the Stock Exchange itself?—The rules and regulations of the Stock Exchange have been entirely disregarded in the case of this Company, and no application for a settlement and quotation has been made.

Mr. Pember, Q. C., asked to be allowed to put this question to the witness: Whether it is not a common practice for brokers, members of the Stock Exchange, to deal in shares of companies that had not asked for special settlement and quotations.

Witness: Yes.

Does it amount to any breach of the rules of the Stock Exchange for brokers to so deal?—There is no rule to prevent members of the Stock Exchange from entering into any contract.

Then they only do what they are entitled to do?—There is no rule to prevent such dealings.

You mean that the rules of the Stock Exchange do not apply unless there is an application for settlement and quotation?—That is so.

The Chairman: If there are dealings by brokers where there is no settlement asked for, would those dealings be sanctioned by the Committee of the Stock Exchange?—If two members of the Stock Exchange make a contract they are so far under the control of the Stock Exchange that the Committee would enforce the completion of the contract.

By Mr. Slagg: He could not state what proportion of companies applied for special settlement and quotation, but he knew that there was a large number that did not apply.

Mr. Hall, Secretary of the Deccan Mining Company, was the next witness. In reply to Mr. Labouchere he said that he had not been Secretary from the commencement of the Company. The Company was registered in August, 1886, and he was appointed Secretary in October, 1887. The first Secretary was Mr. Morris, and the first Directors were Mr. Batten, Mr. Hemmedy and Mr. Milne. They were elected by the original subscribers who were Mr. Watson, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Winter, Mr. Hemmedy, Mr. Batten, Mr. Pearce and Mr. Milne, who each subscribed one share. At the first meeting of these subscribers the three Directors were elected, and it was agreed that the capital of the Company should be £1,000,000, or about £150,000, in £10 shares; £75,000 paid up should be subscribers' shares; and £850,000 should be fully paid promoters' shares. The 15,000 subscribers' shares were taken up as follows:—Mr. John Stewart, 5,000; Mr. H. P. Sharp, 5,000; Mr. Watson, 45,999; Mr. C. A. Winter, 100; Mr. G. A. Batten, 100; Mr. Hemmedy, 100; Mr. Milne, 100; and Mr. Pearce, 1. These shares having been allotted, an agreement for the purchase of the concession from the concessionaries, for 85,000 fully paid shares, was sanctioned. He was not aware that the agreement had ever been submitted to shareholders. The present Directors were Mr. Batten, Mr. Watson, Mr. Winter, Mr. Colvin, Lord Lawrence and Mr. Sharp. Mr. Hemmedy and Mr. Milne resigned shortly after the agreement with the concessionaires was sanctioned. Mr. Winter was elected on the 9th August, 1886, Mr. Colvin in October, 1887, Mr. Sharpe, in November, 1886, and Lord Lawrence in July, 1887. The remuneration of the Directors was £300 a year each. The £75,000 on the 15,000 shares was paid at once, and the second call of £5 per share was made in November, 1887. The company at the present time had about £85,000 cash in hand. About £25,000 had been spent upon the Sangareni Coal Mine, £13,000 or £14,000 upon diamond mining machinery, £5,400 in salaries and expenses in the London office, £500 in Bombay agents' expenses, £3,200 in payment to agents and in interest, and £2,700 in remittances. The latest report from the Sangareni coal-field was that 150 tons per week were being raised. As to the diamond mining work had been interfered with by an outbreak of cholera. No diamonds had been found as yet.

Mr. Labouchere read extracts from what he described as a sort of "way-side prospectus" of the Company which contained a rather flowery description of the Galconda Diamond Mines.

The witness said that the knew nothing of such a document.

In answer to the Chairman witness said that he would be able to bring documents showing all the different dealings in the shares and transfers.

Mr. Little asked that, if the witness was going to bring forward this statement, he should at the same time state what consideration was paid for the shares at each transaction.

The Chairman: At the meeting on the 10th August 1886, at which the three directors, Mr. Batten, Mr. Hemmedy and Mr. Milne, each the holder of a single share, were appointed, and where the agreement was sanctioned for the 85,000 shares being allotted to Mr. Stewart and Mr. Watson, was any estimate submitted of the value of the concession?—Not that I know of.

On the 19th August there was another meeting at which Mr. Winter was appointed additional director and Mr. Milne resigned and became Secretary?—Yes.

I see that Mr. Hemmedy resigned on the 10th November and Mr. Batten still continues a director?—Yes.

And Mr. Stewart and Mr. Watson, having taken no part in the sanctioning of the contract for the allotment to themselves of the 85,000 shares, became directors on the 24th August?—Yes.

May I ask whether, so far as you know, any single sum of money representing these 85,000 shares has ever come into the coffers of the Company?—Not that I know of.

Was any communication made to the Nizam's Government as to what was done with the 85,000 shares?—Not that I know of.

The whole of the proceeds of those shares have gone to Mr. Stewart and Mr. Watson?—Yes.

Have you any estimate or report as to the value of the mines, or of what the concessionaires were giving in return for the 85,000 shares?—There are reports of the 18th February, 1887, and of the 14th March 1887.

But you had no report before the allotment of shares?—None that I know of.

But by the agreement of the 17th August it is provided that certain rights of the concessionaires were to be transferred to the Company. Has there been such transfer of rights?—All the rights of the concessionaires had been transferred to the Company.

By document?—Yes.

The agreement was produced by the witness and read. It set forth that the rights secured to the concessionaires by the concession, dated February, 1886, to properties and mines in Hyderabad should be transferred to the Company.

The Chairman: I take it that some of the 85,000 shares were transferred to the public?—Yes.

Do you know to what extent?—Not exactly.

About?—The whole of the 85,000 shares were allotted to Mr. Stewart and Mr. Watson jointly. On the 30th August 23,906 shares were transferred to Watson separately. On the same day 18,594 shares were transferred to Stewart separately, 7,969 to H. P. Sharp, 21,250 to Winter, 10,625 also to Winter, and 2,656 also to Winter.

What was the consideration paid by Sharp and Winter for the transfer?—A nominal consideration.

You can bring us next time a list of the transfers as they were made, but, speaking generally, how many of the 85,000 shares have been transferred to the public?—I cannot say without the papers showing the figures.

Well, bring the papers next time and show the price paid at each transfer.—Yes.

But none of the money received from those transfers has gone into the coffers of the Company?—None.

How much do you say has been sent to Hyderabad?—About £40,000.

Has there been any profitable working of the mines; any return, that is, from Hyderabad?—No.

Have you had any communication from the Nizam's Government asking what had been done with the 85,000 shares?—No.

How were the shares represented; by certificates or scrip?—By certificates.

Mr. Bristowe: Was any notification of the issue of the 85,000 shares sent to the Nizam or to the Indian Government?—No notification whatever was sent.

Mr. Slagg: Was the Sangareni coal mine the only one opened by the Company?—So far as I know it is.

Has there been any mining for any other of the metals spoken of in the prospectus, copper, silver or gold?—Not yet.

Has there been any prospecting for these metals?—Not that I know of.

Then the sole exploit of the Company has been the working of one coal mine?—That is the first thing they have undertaken.

And the only one?—So far as operations have gone at present.

You say there has been no profit. But some coal has been sold has there not?—Yes.

Where have the proceeds gone to?—They were spent in India.

Sir Richard Temple: I understand you to say that 150,000l. has been actually raised, and that £80,000 remains in the hands of the Company. In what bank is that money?—In the National Provincial of England.

Has that money been actually paid into the bank?—Yes.

In what form and by whom was it paid into the bank?—By cheques by the subscribers themselves.

Nothing has been paid in cash on the 85,000 shares?—No: they were taken as fully paid.

What does that mean?—Is it proper financial language to say that shares are fully paid on which nothing has been paid at all? (Laughter.)

Witness: Yes: quite proper.

Where are the £14,000 worth of diamond mining machines that you say have been sent out?—They are in 5 or 6 different places.

Have they done any work?—Not during the last 4 weeks.

Do the reports of the expert that have been published by the Company respecting the diamond fields say that he has ever seen an actual diamond in the fields at all?—I do not think they do.

And does not the expert say that he cannot say that diamonds will be found in any payable quantity?—Yes.

Has anything further been done since these reports were issued?—The expert is upon the ground now.

Mr. Labouchere: Have any of the 85,000 shares been converted into shares to bearer?—Yes, 21,250 of them.

In whose names were they when they were so converted?—In Mr. Winter's.

Mr. Pember, Q. C.: When did Lord Lawrence join the Board?—In July 1887.

The Company is now busy prospecting on a large scale in the Deccan, is it not?—Yes.

Over an extent of country equal to some 560 square miles?—Yes, for gold.

The railway to the coal mines was only opened, I believe, on the 1st January in the present year?—Yes

And you are still engaged in sinking shafts and putting up machinery?—Yes.

So that the present output is no guide whatever to what the output will be when the mines are in working order?—None whatever.

Most of the operations so far have been antecedent to the proper working of the mine?—Yes.

Until the railway was opened, indeed, it was impossible for you to begin working?—Quite impossible, for we could not get the machinery on to the ground at all.

What is the present number of shareholders in the Company: over 730 is it not?—Yes.

Can you give in the statement you are intending to submit to the Committee the number of shareholders who have given valuable consideration for their shares?—Yes, I will do so.

Outside the Concessionaires I mean?—Yes.

Can you distinguish those who bought the 15,000 and those who bought the 85,000?—Yes.

Shares to bearer which have been referred to by the honourable member mean the share warrants described in the articles of association, do they not?—Yes.

Where those shares so converted in order to have the shares negotiable in India without having to be sent to England for registration?—Yes.

Upon the balance sheet that was sent to the Nizam's Government was not the first item on the credit side "purchase of concession £850,000," and on the debit side was not it set out that the capital was £1,000,000, of which £850,000 was in fully paid £10 shares and £150,000 in £10 shares on which £5 was paid?—Yes.

The Chairman: Can you tell me to whom in Hyderabad this balance sheet or statement was sent?—To the Resident.

Had the Government director, the Sirdar, a copy of this statement? Yes.

Who was he?—Abdul Huq.

Mr. McLagan: You say that the Nizam's Government purchased 12,000 of these shares?—Yes.

What was paid for them?—I cannot tell, but no doubt it can be got from some other witness.

Mr. Batten, Chairman of the Company, was the next witness, and was examined by Mr. Labouchere.

Besides being connected with the Mining Company you were also Secretary of the Nizam's State Railway, were you not?—Yes.

You know that one of the allegations why the concession was granted to Mr. Watson and Mr. Stewart was that they had greatly benefited the Nizam by their mode of financing this railway?—I have only seen it stated so in the Parliamentary papers.

In answer to further questions on the subject of the railway witness stated that originally the Company was worked by the Government and issued £500,000 in debentures and £500,000 in guaranteed shares.

Mr. Labouchere: After that Mr. Watson purchased the railway did he not?—Mr. Watson brought out a Company to purchase it.

Witness, continuing, said that the terms upon which this Company acquired the railway were: £500,000 to be paid in fully paid up shares; £625,000 in cash to be applied by the Nizam's Government in acquiring the interest of the English shareholders in the old Company; £200,000 to be deposited in the banker's hand as first payment of the guarantee, and £341,000 cash to the Nizam's Government. The capital of the Company was £2,000,000, besides a power to issue £2,500,000 of debentures. The Nizam's Government guaranteed 5 per cent interest on shares and debentures for 20 years. The charge on the first guarantee would be £55,000 a year, less the earnings of the railway which were about £15,000 a year, leaving the net charge on the Nizam of £40,000 a year. Under the new Company's arrangement the Nizam was to have £341,000 in cash, but, as a matter of fact, he got only £100,000 in cash and took the other £241,000 in debentures. Out of the £100,000 cash he had to pay £83,000 to Abdul Huq for commission. The result was that, while he incurred a liability on the guarantee of £150,000 per annum, less the receipts from the railway, all he received was £17,000 in cash and £241,000 in debentures. Further, £100,000 was paid to Mr. Watson as promotion money.

In answer to further questions from Mr. Labouchere witness said that he was one of the original subscribers to the Mining Company, having taken 100 shares and paid £5 on each. He afterwards exchanged these shares with Mr. Watson for 100 fully paid up shares.

In fact Mr. Watson relieved you very shortly of the first 100 shares?—Yes.

Was that an arrangement from the first?—No.

Did you anticipate that Mr. Watson would relieve you of the 100 shares when you took them?—I did not. He asked me if I would be a director, and when I agreed he said that the necessary qualification was that I should hold 100 shares, and I subscribed accordingly. Hemmady, Milne and I were the first directors. Hemmady and Milne each subscribed for 100 shares, but I do not know whether Mr. Watson relieved the other two of their shares. I have to pay Mr. Watson for his fully paid shares as soon as the Company begins to pay any dividend.

Practically you were qualified as director, and yet you say there was no arrangement?—There was no arrangement. When the time came for me to pay the second call I asked Mr. Watson to relieve me of the shares, and I exchanged them for some of his fully paid shares.

In further examination witness said that he had heard the evidence of the Secretary, who, however, had not a full grasp of all that the Company was doing. The Company was doing its best to develop its property. Recent reports from their Superintendent were of a most favourable nature as to the

prospects of the Company. He believed an expenditure of a further sum of £60,000 would more than suffice to prove the value of the mines. If then they had no funds left they could issue debentures.

But if you had not given the £850,000 worth of shares to Stewart and Watson you would have had them to issue to the public would you not?—Watson and Stewart were in fact the Company at that time.

Did no one object to the giving of this £850,000 for a concession of which no one knew the value?—All parties concurred.

Who were the parties: yourself and the other two who held each 100 shares of which you were quickly relieved?—Yes, and the Concessionaires themselves. (Laughter.)

Mr. Labouchere: No doubt the Concessionaires would concur. You knew perfectly well that Stewart and Watson intended to sell these shares to the public?—Eventually, no doubt, they would as soon as the public would buy them.

The Chairman: As Chairman of the Company did you consider it your duty to protect the interests of the public?—There was no public at that time concerned.

You knew that the public were going to buy the 85,000 shares?—Eventually I supposed they would.

Were you absolutely careless as to whether the public who were or were to become shareholders would have valuable or valueless consideration for their money?—I considered the property was fully worth the price that was paid.

Who elected the directors?—The subscribers.

Yes we know there were 7 of them, and we know who they were. They were the two Concessionaires, their solicitor, Mr. Pearce, Watson's clerk and yourselves?—They were the shareholders.

Yes, holding at the time one share each. Nominally they were shareholders; practically they were the Concessionaires anxious to do the best they could for themselves. As a man of honour—you are a member of the bar, I believe, Mr. Batten? [Mr. Batten: I have never practised.] But as a man of honour, do you consider you were doing your duty in protecting the interests of the shareholders and the public?—There was no public interested at that time.

That is your answer?—Yes.

Who drew up the agreement for the transference of the 85,000 shares to Watson and Stewart?—I suppose they drew it up themselves.

Did you take any steps to see that they gave value for those shares?—I saw by the deed that they transferred their concession to the Company.

Anything else?—Nothing else.

Did you have any professional estimate of the value of this concession?—No. I knew enough of the country to be aware that there were valuable mining rights over a large extent of country.

Did you receive any other shares from Watson and Stewart?—I have have not sold a single share or received a penny profit from the Company beyond the directors fees, and I have invested more than I received from that source in additional shares. If there had not been this attack upon the Company, we should have sold the gold mining rights to another Company for 1,000,000l., and our shareholders would have had the whole of their capital back, and would still have retained the coal mines and the diamond fields.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Dunedin, 1,417, tons, Captain J P Cumming, cleared outwards yesterday, for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo.

THE City line steamer City of Canterbury, 2,099 tons, Captain A B Gray, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday evening from Liverpool, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B I steamer Landoura, 2,148 tons, Captain A Clark, sailed yesterday for the Coast Ports and Calcutta, laden and with the following passengers:—Burmese Queen-Dowager daughter and four attendants, one European officer, two policemen and 65 more for Calbadevie Bay.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Canterbury ...	2099	A. B. Gray......	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Roumania...	2207	T. H. Hillcoat ..	C	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Khiva	1419	Crew..........	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Cuba.........	1372	H. Agnew	F	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Beresford ...	1414	W. Howell......	H J	C. Eduljee.
,, Bulimba	1607	G. Clarke	K	M. Mackenzie.
,, Rockcliff......	1496	Borwick	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Merton Hall	2646	J. Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Chicago	1750	J. W. Jones	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Bisagno	1499	A. Tognasso....	O	F. Bozzoni.
,, Amphitrite .	1502	Brackenbury ..	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Bangalore ...	1304	W. Fairweather	Q	H. Kasum Josep

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Regal	1626	Davies	1	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Clyde	1415	W. D. Mudie	2	P. & O. Co.
,, Lord Lansdowne	1816	Aitkens	4	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Sumatra.....	1406	W. E. Breeze....	5	Hajee Cassum.
,, Chypherenes	1360	J. W. Kelly	6	Captain.
,, Dragoman...	1819	Rose	7	R. Framji.
,, Dunedin.....	1417	J. P. Cumming..	8	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie.
Ship Kt. Companion	1489	Davies	10	K. Nixon & Co.
S.S. Asama	2419	F. Newell	11	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Stura	1416	T. Caboara	13	F. Bazzoni.......
,, P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	15	V. Ebram.
,, Virginia ..	1515	J. Dixon	17	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Robt. Harrowing....	1395	A. Hughson	18	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
20	City of Canterbury (s)	Gray	Liverpool, May 25.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Landoura (s).........	Clark	Coast and Calcutta.
22	Dunedin (s)	Cumming	Dunkirk.

The steamer City of Canterbury entered for loading yesterday for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVAL.
17 Culna s ....Wood ....Moulmein, June 13.

DEPARTURES.
June 17.—Steamers Patna and Chindwara. Ship Avoca.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.
17 Medea s .... Calcutta.
Ethiopia s .... Bombay.
Delhi s .... Kottapatam.
Peshwa s .... Bombay.
18 India s .... London.
Himalaya s .... Calcutta.
19 Sirsa s .... Negapatam.

June. DEPARTURES.
16 Tibre s .... Colombo.
18 Clan Mackenzie s .... Calcutta.
Medea s .... Colombo.
Ethiopia s .... Calcutta.
Elginshire s .... Rangoon.
Peshwa s .... Calcutta.
Delhi s .... London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 20.

Grant, 2nd Lt, Hampshire Regt, on duty, from Secunderabad.

JUNE 21.

Meredith, Captain, Madras, APD, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Stisted, Captain, Madras, Somerset LI, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 19.

Nicholson, Captain, Bombay, Royal Fus., to England.

JUNE 20.

Gatacre, Colonel, 23rd Bombay, LI, from leave, to Malegaon.

Scallon, Captain, 23rd Bombay, LI, from leave, to Malegaum.

Briggs, Captain, Bombay, Royal Fus., to rejoin, to Poona.

Milne, Surgeon, Bombay, on sick leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1888.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

1. The following having joined the above Corps are taken on the strength and posted to A. Troop from this date:—No. 113 Trooper J Grossmann; and No. 14 Trooper X Castelli.

2. There will be practice at the Colaba Range on Saturday from 4 p.m., for all members. Ammunition to be obtained in advance from Head-Quarters on payment.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain & Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 5 cases Indian condiments, H M Mistry; 150 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co; 40 bales wool, R Amarchand; 57 bales wool, Ebji, Sewji; 200 bales old gunny, Punnett and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co.

Amphitrite s—500 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co; 35 bales wool, R Amarchand; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

Regal s—9,146 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Roumania s—12,500 cwts wheat, and 11,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 347 cwts myrabolams, C Merwanji and Co.

Clyde s—87 cwts gum and 10 cwts rampatri, B Sajan; 525 cwts myrabolams, J Essa; 165 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 170 cwts gum, H Virdhare.

FOR GLASGOW.

Roumania s—8,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Chicago s—495 cwts myrabolams, V Hunsraj; 16,000 cwts wheat and 8,004 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co, Ld.

FOR ANTWERP.

Elton s—100 cwts gum, F Hurst; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed and 275 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunedin s—51 cwts sandalwood and gum, F Hurst; 600 cwts rapeseed and 600 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Cyphrenes s—939 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Rockcliff s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, F Masotty and Co; 50 cwts buffalo horns, R Caderbhai.

FOR MARSEILLES.

L Lansdowne s—928 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Merton Hall s—45 cwts rapeseed, 2,300 cwts groundnuts. and 1,760 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Asama s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 31,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts poppyseed and 912 cwts groundnuts, R Caderbhai.

FOR GENOA.

Dragoman s—142 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 250 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 500 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Clyde s—50 bales cotton, A S Mudlier and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—125 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

Khiva s—50 bales twist, Framji, Sands and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—65 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 250 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy and Co; 100 bales cotton & 20 bales twist, C Ebhram; 48 cwts cloves, P Seorji; 70 chests opium, N J Abhraham; 67 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 131 cwts sandalwood, L Canji; 24 chests opium and 13 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, N J Sassoon.

Bisagno s—25 bales twist, E Sorabji; 72 cwts sharkfins, H Purdhan; 208 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, H Datoo; 38 bales twist, P Rastamji; 10 bales twist, C Chotalal; 6 chests opium, T Ghansimdas; 40 chests opium, K Joovarmull; 45 chests opium, B Roogji; 19 chests opium, J Jasraj; 25 chests opium, G Sobhagmull; 28 bales twist, N Vithuldass; 71 chests opium, S Nuthoo; 6 chests opium, S Sassomull.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—8 bales T cloth, B Hariram; 6 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

Bisagno s,—100 chests opium, T Manekchand; 5 chests opium, J Jasraj; 12 chests opium, T Sassoomull.

SHIPS WITHOUT GUNS.

THERE are many interesting features in an Admiralty return presented to Parliament with reference to the supply of guns to the Navy during 1887.

238 pieces of artillery were issued in the course of the year, including two of 110 tons, four of 67, two of 45, seven of 22, and 15 of 15 tons, these and the smaller ones in the list being all breechloaders.

Four of our largest battle ships, five of our seven most powerful cruisers are, however, still imperfectly equipped or entirely unprovided with armaments. Of the Collingwood's four 45-tonners, manufactured by Whitworth, two are ready, and according to the War Office return, dated April 28, two were to be "ready in a month." By this time, therefore, they should be in the hands of the naval officials. The Howe has had one of her 67-ton cannon issued, one is to be turned out by the 30th inst., and the other two at the end of September. The Royal Gun Factory is responsible for these guns. The same factory made no promise for the equipment of the Camperdown, and this ship now has to lie till the end of March next year without her four 67-ton guns, but could have her battery of six 5-ton pieces put on board at any time, as they were "nearly ready" on April 28, and could be turned out at the rate of three a week. As for the Anson one of her 67-ton cannon will be ready by Sept. 30 of this year, another by Nov. 30, a third by Jan 31, 1889, and the last by the end of the following March. Armstrong makes those guns.

Of the belted cruisers the Undaunted was waiting at the date of the return for two 22-tons guns, under inspection at Elswick, where they were made. The Australia, Narcissus, Galatea, and Immortalite are not yet ready for their armaments, nor are the armaments ready for them. The guns are in the following stages of advancement: For the Australia one 22-tonner under inspection at Elswick, and another expected by the War Office in April to be completed by the Royal Gun Factory by the end of the following month. The Narcissus's artillery, two 22-tons guns promised by Whitworth for March, 1887, are to be completed this month. Yesterday was to see one of the Galatea's pieces of the same size fit to leave the Royal Gun Factory, eleven months behind time. The other will be finished by Whitworth in August. Her six inch battery, and that of the Narcissus, are "nearly ready." The Immortalite may expect her ordnance—two 22-ton breechloaders—from the Royal Gun Factory by the end of August.

Some notes conclude the return, one by the Admiralty in these terms: "Of the ships named five are actually ready to receive their guns—Collingwood, Howe, Camperdown, Anson, and Undaunted. With regard to the other ships named, in all probability, when they are ready to receive their guns, they will be delayed on account of their guns not being ready." The War Office, in its notes, explains that in many instances the allotment of pieces, as shown in the returns on which the preceding statements are based, "has been varied, and the particular guns are now down for issue to other ships." The returns, therefore, cannot be taken as a perfectly accurate representation of the position of the ships enumerated.

Delays have taken place in every instance but one recorded in the return of a date being fixed for the completion of guns. This is explained by the War Office in two notes, to the effect that the promises were dependent on the passing of steel, which has in many instances been delayed owing to rejections. The general programme of delivery has also been affected by alterations of designs, modification of tests, chasehooping, &c. It appears from the tables that the delays are distributed thus: Royal Gun Factory, two 67-ton guns, 12 months overdue, one 9 months, now nearly ready, and four not complete till next March; four 22-tonners, eleven months late, and some fourteen 6-inch guns being delivered at the rate of three a week. Elswick, four 67-tonners, should be ready 14 months from passing of steel, that is by April, 1888; one of these will be five months, one seven, one nine, and one eleven months late. Three 22-ton guns, to have been ready July, 1886, only now under inspection. Whitworth's, two of the 45-ton cannon promised for May of last year, ready, the other two twelve months late. Two of the 22-tonners fifteen months and one seventeen months behind the date originally mentioned. It must be rememered that the steel used in the construction of heavy ordnance is required to be of exceptionally high quality, and, as explained in the War Office note, the rejection of material involves loss of time.

CHINESE VIEW OF THE IMMIGRATION CRISIS.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the *Pall Mall Gazette* had the opportunity of talking the other day with one of the best-informed men in London upon the question of Chinese immigration and the panic action of the Australian colonies in relation thereto; and the Chinese view of the matter will be found pretty fully described in the notes of conversation appended:—

AN INDIGNITY TO CHINA.

"Do you deny justification to the colonists for the action that they have taken?"—"The colonists are entitled to hold what opinions they please as to the qualifications of Chinamen for citizenship in a civilized community. But if there is ground for complaint on the part of the colonists, as there may be there is a constitutional way of remedying the evil. As things stand, however, the Autralian colonies are not only sweeping aside the treaties made with China by the British Empire of which they are a part, but they are thrusting aside also all the principles and obligations of international law."

"How so?"—"According to international law it is competent for a nation to prohibit the ingress of foreigners altogether, or to impose conditions on which they will be admitted, but it is altogether contrary to the usages of the law of nations to make discriminating laws, to apply discrimination as between the subjects of different nations."

THE HARD CASE OF THE LATEST IMMIGRANTS.

"You think that the colonists have by their precipitancy seriously jeopardized the chances of a peaceful and permanent settlement of this question in accordance with their desires?"—"If there had been any imminent danger to the colonies, they would be justified in taking any measures, however exceptional, to protect themselves, but it can scarcely be asserted that this was the case. The introduction of the 400 to 500 Chinese debarred from landing—their introduction, mark you, not into one colony, but into all the colonies combined—would not have imperilled the civilization of the continent. These four hundred fresh immigrants to the Australian continent—there were not more—would be like a drop of water added to the ocean. The action of Sir Henry Parkes, therefore, cannot be justified from the point of view of supreme necessity. What he ought to have done was to have allowed the immigrants to disembark and to have telegraphed to all the ports whence emigrants for Australia are in the habit of coming that from a certain day no more would be received until the negotiations which her Majesty's Government were opening with the Chinese Government should have resulted in a settlement."

THE UNITED STATES TREATY.

"Are the Chinese really paupers when they land?"—"I should think very few have ten dollars in their pockets. It is very doubtful whether many of them pay their own passage. Yes, I imagine that they land more or less in the position of slaves. I fancy that they are brought to the colony by syndicates of settled Chinese for their profit, and that if they attempt after landing to act as free men, they are subjected to a species of boycott, and other weapons at the disposal of a secret organization are brought to bear to place them entirely at the mercy of the profit-mongers who have brought them to the colony." "What is the character of the treaty made between the United States and China?"—"China and the United States agree that Chinese immigration, with certain exceptions, shall be prevented for a specified number of years. The exceptions are men who have debts due to them, who possess property, or who have a wife and family in the United States, and men who can fairly be recognized as merchants, care being taken to exclude all petty traders." "How did the Chinese Government come to accept such a treaty?"—"The Chinese Government is always doing stupid things."

HOW THE CRISIS MAY BE SETTLED.

"If the Australian Government persist in their present precipitate policy what is likely to be the result?"—"It will have a disastrous effect upon foreign commerce generally, not upon British commerce alone. The Chinese Government may exert itself to prevent this, but the treatment meted out to the innocent immigrant to the shores of the Australian continent will excite such an amount of ill-feeling among the population as to make it inevitable that foreign commerce will be injuriously affected, particularly in the South of China, whence the greatest number of the immigrants come. A total prohibition under treaty would not be likely to create anything like the same feeling." "You do not contemplate, of course, China proceeding to actual war in the matter?"—"No; but you never know, things so drift from point to point. There might at least be an exclusion of Australian commerce—suppose Australia were in the meantime to set up as an independent State—from Chinese ports." "In what direction are you disposed to look for a settlement of the crisis?"—"I would have the colonies admit the immigrants at present on the sea; then I would have them send notifications to the ports at which the emigrants embark, that immigration to the Australian colonies was suspended for the present, pending the negotiations for a treaty which her Majesty's Government have been invited to open; and, in the third place, I would have them abrogate all the laws directed specifically against Chinese immigrants. I don't think that the Chinese Government would object to the suspension of emigration and I think that on such a basis a permanent settlement might follow. But before anything can be hoped it is imperative that all the laws which reflect an insult upon the Chinese people should be completely abrogated. I venture to predict that before this business is settled the whole of these laws will be abrogated."

THE OVERFLOWING CHINAMAN A GREAT BOGEY.

"I have been much struck by your suggestion, that the Chinese Government, apart from questions of *amour propre*, would not be likely to resent seriously attempts directed against the emigration of the Chinese people—for you must know that the popular impression in this country is that China is so overcrowded that some outlet for its surplus population is absolutely necessary?"—"The Chinese Government leaves the people perfectly free to leave or remain; but it has never done anything to induce them to quit the country: they have never offered them any facilities for departing; Chinese immigrants, you may not have observed never leave from Chinese ports. Then, as the Marquis Tseng pointed out in the *Asiatic Quarterly* a short time ago, it is a great mistake to assume that China is over crowded. There may be over-crowding at certain centres; but this will disappear in due time with a little regulation. China possesses unpeopled territory of her own to an enormous extent and will be enabled to absorb any excess of population that may occur at the centres described."

"What are these territories?"—"Manchuria, Amoy, Kashgaria, and Formosa. Manchuria is noted for its great primeval forests, and Amoy is as rich in gold as Australia."

"But what is being done to populate these territories?"—"The Chinese Government does not do anything for the people. China, however, is looking up; and when railways are running through the land, and the Imperial Government fully recognizes the wisdom of encouraging the development of the country, there will be very few immigrants for foreign countries."

"Then you would have us believe that the impression with which the Western world has been frightening itself, that the Chinaman is bound to over-run the world, is, after all, a great bogey?"—"Well, it is not within the sphere of practical politics, as Mr. Gladstone would say. If the Chinese Government is as anxious as it is supposed to be to send its subjects out upon the world, how does it happen that it has not hitherto encouraged, as these countries have desired, emigration to Brazil and Mexico? It certainly would not encourage its subjects to go to a country where slavery exists, as it existed in Brazil until the other day; but the main reason is the inertness of the Chinese Government.

"How is it, then, that the Chinese people trouble the English-speaking nations?—is it not because they can earn and take back with them considerable sums of money?—"I think that it has been shown that very few of the Chinese take back to their own country more than £100; and in the making of that they must have left the country which they served manyfold richer. If they possessed a wider knowledge of the world, they might probably try some other countries. Still, they would be attracted to the English speaking countries by the existence of considerable colonies of Chinese, many of them probably from the districts from which the immigrants come. Besides, they know that in nations belonging to the English stock there is greater security and protection open to them. But when railways begin to be made on a great scale in China the populations which are living at a suffocating pitch in certain parts of Southern China will be drafted off to the work of constructing them, and when the railways are finished the people will in all probability settle down where they have laboured; and what with this factor and the factor of the unopened territories it will be a very long time indeed, as I have said, before China is in a position to supply immigrants to other countries."

"Then the Chinese entertain no design of converting the Australain continent from a British into a Chinese colony?"—"No, they have no aspiration in that direction."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TELEGRAPHS AND RAILWAYS.

"But is any progress really being made in the direction of railway enterprise?"—"Railways are really being made every day now. Some railways are actually at work in Northern China, and this year there will be opened a railway in Formos, and another from Tientsin to Tyokoo. Circumstances are bound to prove too strong for the Chinese Government in this matter of the development of the country. The Government may not care to move, but circumstances will drive them into motion. The introduction of railways will be as rapid as the introduction of the telegraphs has been. In 1880 there was not a yard of telegraphs in China proper. It was the delay occasioned by the absence of telegrahpic communication in the negotiations for a treaty between China and Russia then proceeding at St. Petersburg that induced the Chinese Government to order the construction of a telegraphic line from Shanghai, to which the European communication extended, to Pekin, a distance which it had taken even the fastest courier ten days to cover. From Pekin the line was carried on in a short time to Tientsin and then to Canton, and the trouble in Tonkin caused its extension from Canton along the Tonkin frontier to Yunnan. Thus two sides of the great square which the Empire forms are covered by telegraphic communication. Besides, the telegraph now runs right northward from Pekin to Vladivostock. You will grant that this is an enormous stride in telegraphic development. I hope confidently for proportionally large strides in railway construction"

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

"The mention of Vladivostock suggests Russia: I hear that one eminent military man in England predicts that the future troubles of Russia will not be with England, but with China, when the Chinese population begins to overflow into Russian territory?"—"That may be the case, but not for a very long time, if, indeed, at all. My impression is that if all these outlying territories of which I have spoken are populatad with Chinese, the Empire will have attained to such unwieldy proportions that it will separate into several kingdoms, every one of which will possess greater power even than the present Empire of China."

THE MAN WHO ROWED ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

A CORRESPONDENT who has interviewed Mr. Samuel Asborne, the man who rowed across the English Channel, a few weeks ago. He writes:—

Tewkesbury is a quiet little place, its streets enriched with many quaint old timbered house fronts, and priding itself with justice on the grand old Abbey which crowns and dominates this ancient town. It has mediæval memories of the Wars of the Roses, and more recent and sweeter associations with John Halifax, Gentleman, and Abel Fletcher, creations of the late Mrs. Craik's fiction, which are living names to-day. It is the centre of a rich Gloucestershire agricultural district, and a visitor here would hardly look upon it as a likely nursery for a Viking. True, the Avon flows past the red brick walls, reflecting in the calm evening light on its smooth mirror-like surface a picturesque clustering of old houses with red-tiled roofs lighted up with the boscage and bright blossom of the river-side gardens, with the old square Norman tower of the Abbey deeply inverted in the mimic picture. And the Severn runs hard by, leaving the hundred-acre meadow island, locally known as the "Ham," between the two rivers. There are long gaudily painted barges lying lazily in the stream, and sometimes a brown sails glides along across the level green expense, with river and hull hidden from sight. The Severn runs to Bristol, and we know that there have been at least "Three sailors of Bristol city," but Tewkesbury does not look like a home of the salt-sea tar. But Osborne, who has just rowed across the Channel in a small open boat, hails from this place, and the good folk of Tewkesbury do not appear to be much surprised at the feat which their townsman has achieved. He is given to beating records, whether on a bicycle or in a boat it does not much matter. His knowledge of boats is not confined to the pleasure skiff which are moored in the boat-yard just above the old bridge, for he has sailed on rougher waters in past times. Osborne earns his honest living as a carpenter in the employment of Mr. Thomas Collins, a builder well known in Gloucestershire, and in other counties too where church building restoration has been in vogue, but he has seen life round the world before settling down in this quiet haven.

At a very early age he left home for the wider and more adventurous life of a sailor, and he has not yet lost the spirit of the sea, for he has the reputation of a courage which amounts to daring, and he has the jovial bearing of the typical British mariner. His object in rowing single-handed across the Channel seems to have been simply to show that the Oxford eight who took a galley across a year or two ago really did nothing remarkable. He is about twenty five years of age, is 5 ft. 9 in. in height, well built, and the right sort of man to get out of a tght place.

When Mr. Osborne returned to Tewkesbury I had a short interview with him. There was little necessity for asking the reasons which prompted the daring feat, for a single glance at his face and figure showed me that he is one of those cool, plucky, determined athletes who quietly undertake physical tasks which weaker men call foolhardy. Osborne is above the middle height and well built, with splendid shoulders. His features are distinctly handsome, fair complexion, with a pleasant, good-humoured expression on his Saxon face, and a pair of grey eyes which meet yours steadily and honestly and with a merry twinkle. Altogether the face reminded me of the late Captain Webb. The lines of chin and mouth and the square jaw evince great determination, and altogether he is an excellent type of a good old English breed. So modest and reticent was he that it would have puzzled a far more experienced interviewer than I to draw him out to talk about himself.

"Yes," he said, "I wanted to break record and to show that it is possible to row across single-handed without any fuss. The length of the boat? Eighteen feet and four feet beam. I was prepared to find difficulties with tides and currents, for I have been a deep-sea sailor."

"Did I use a sail at all? No, only oars. Yes, it was a little difficult landing on the French coast, near Boulogne."

"Were the French people who saw you surprised?"

"Well, they examined every rivet."

"Some people call it foolhardy, do they? Not so foolhardy as prize-fighting, and you can't have honour without danger."

Then he looked at me smilingly and said very quietly, "Frenchmen and Germans don't generally do that sort of thing?"

This remark was so characteristically British, and yet with such an entire absence of swagger, that I felt, as I shook hands and wished Osborne "Good night," that deeds of pluck should not always be pooh-poohed as foolhardy, but that they may perhaps tend to keep up the standard of courage and determination in face of difficulties.

RUSSIAN PORTS IN TURKISH TERRITORY.

THE *Revue de l' Orient*, which last month published some interesting details about the fortress the Russians are said to be erecting on Mount Athos, publishes the following statement:—"Russia has purchased from the convent of Vatopedion a harbour, which was the convent's property, paying for it 23,000 Turkish lire, through the Salonica branch of the Ottoman Bank." This news, if confirmed, is of peculiar interest. The convent of Vatopedion, erected about 980 A.D., is the richest on the whole Peninsula, and is occupied by about 4,000 monks, who were formerly almost exclusively of Greek nationality, but now about 1,000 of them are Russians. The money transactions between this convent and Russia commenced when some 600 Russian monks—that is, time-expired soldiers—arrived and occupied the convent of Seraion, which is a branch establishment of the great Vatopedion Brotherhood. The Russians have offered 50,000 Turkish lire for this branch convent, a sum hitherto refused, but which will probably soon be accepted if it is true that the harbour has been sold. It is asserted that the Russians have been employed in constructing an enormous fortress having the outside form of a church, on a promontory belonging to the Convent of Panteleimon. The heavy ordnance and smaller arms with which this "church" is to be furnished have hitherto had to be smuggled from the weekly Russian steamer calling at Mount Athos, by means of baksheesh to the Turkish harbour official, an expenditure which will become unnecessary when the Russian "monks" have their own harbour.

COL. HOZIER has made some useful but scarcely original suggestions in discussing military equipment at the United Service Institution. The reaction in favour of employing large masses of cavalry found in him an able exponent. But what will be the thought of his idea of bringing up infantry in "Irish outside cars" whenever they are urgently needed? Two four-horse cars might carry thirteen men, with some baggage, but infantry ought to be able to go where cars cannot, and mobility by vehicle will not strike most military men as very feasible. Infantry cannot very well be made into mounted men by a plan of this kind, and the problem still remains in its familiar form—how best to use men and horses. Shall we train cavalry more extensively to act as infantry or give infantry a semi-cavalry training? But of all Colonel Hozier's suggestions the most revolutionary is to change the soldier's uniform from red to drab. Mr. Ruskin once said that if the soldier had always been dressed in black and the priest in red, instead of *vice versa*, the whole history of the world might have been changed. There is a good deal of truth in the remark, and Colonel Hozier's proposed change is one which the Peace Society ought energetically to support.

THE PROPOSED ATLANTIC BALLOON VOYAGE.

CAPTAIN JOVIS, in reply to M. Faye's letter pointing out some of the dangers of his contemplated voyage across the Atlantic in a balloon, says that he still adheres to his original intention. M. Jovis, however, does not intend, as M. Faye says, to begin his voyage from Caracas, but from New York. He is constructign a special balloon called "L'Atantique" for the purpose. This is to be the largest aerostat that has hitherto ascended in the clouds. It will be made of thickly sewn stuff with a special varnish over it, which will not only be impermeable, but will also increase the dynamic force of the balloon. The car will be furnished at either side with large flags made of cork and painted with the special varnish, which will keep it afloat in case it falls into the sea. M. Jovis will also construct two cabins in his car with mattresses in them, which will serve as life-buoys in the event of accidents. As the voyage is to occupy three days and three nigthts, the aeronauts will not only take cooked provisions with them, but, in order to provide themselves with hot food and coffee, a stove will be introduced into the car and surrounded with wire gauze, as in the Davy safety-lamps. Finally, a little steam-launch is to be kept in the rigging of the balloon, so as to permit the plucky adventurers to put to sea, in case the car is placed *hors de combat* by the elements. The balloon will be illuminated with the electric light. Thus equipped, M. Jovis and his companions—who will be five in number, M. Charpentier, an architect, having also volunteered—are confident that they will be able to dare the dangers of the deep. The balloon is to be inflated on the coast, near New York; but M. Jovis will trust himself completely to a favourable air-current, and has no idea where he will land in Europe.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	1865
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	8 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	81,900	100	all	17½ do.	249
National Bank of India	87,320	$125 / 250		5 pct.	130

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p ct	200
	750	200	150		150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	50
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	..	90nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,010
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	750
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	—	510
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	66
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	8½	8
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	378
Marcks & Co. Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	123
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1°	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	R 9	360
Royal Flour Mills......	2,500	100	100	Nil	50nom
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	p.c.	109
Soundy & Co. Ld	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld. ...	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld. ...	2,000	500	500	Rs. 9?	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,600	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	800	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	160
erarsOil MillsCo.,Ld.	1,250		All	—	90

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,150
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,000
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,150
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	Rs. 25	440
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	104
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	...	340
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000		..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	642½
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	520
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	355
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	880
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	...	145
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	1,010
City of Bombay Mf'g. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 52	1,005
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	800
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	680
Cocrla S. & W. Co., Ld	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	525
David Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,600	500	350	Rs. 500	525
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	800
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	635
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	192½
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited......	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,000	1,000	—	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	423	1,000	1,000	..	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	845
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	675
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	730 625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	790
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,310
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	770
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	250	250	Rs. 15	310
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,300	500	500	Rs. 2½	680
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original...	600	500	500		495
Increased ...	1,483	250	250	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld. ...	466	1,000	200	—	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,140
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	752½
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,035
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	144
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld. ...	500½		1,000	Rs. 125	2,500
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co. Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Mazgon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	165
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,570
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,270xd
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	100	100		10
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	745
National S. & W. Co of India, Limited...	600	1,000	1,000	...	390
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 20	535xd
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited...	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	110
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,000	1,000	...	1,030
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited...	2,189		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1,080
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ...	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 51	1,072½
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	...	375
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.		1000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,270
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 30	625
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	280
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld	4,000	500	500	...	400
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld. .	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	440
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	..	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000		—	675

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1888.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	
Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	...
Agricultural Phosphates ...	100	y 10 p.ct.	25
Alipore Coal Co.	100	5 p. ct.	100
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co. ...	£10	5 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	y 5 p.ct.	100
Bengal Coal Co., ...	1000	6 p. ct.	1,570
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares) ...	a15	......	16
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	8
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ...	100	nil.	91
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	£100	7½ p.ct.	1,600
Do. Silk Co., Ld. ...	100	y nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co. ...	100	$8 p. ct.	20
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	Rs 11p.sh	310
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	3 p. ct.	70
Budge-Budge J. Mills ...	80	5	84
Burrakur Coal Co. ...	100	15 p. ct.	172
Calcutta Central Press ...	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	nil.	100
Do. Steam Co. ...	100	6 p. ct.	120
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	3 p. ct.	100
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	8 p.ct.	120
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	3 p. ct.	98
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	108
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	62
Chitpur Hydraulic P. ...	100	nil.	88
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 8 p. ct.	115
Crystal Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	112
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	6 p. ct.	128
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	50
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. ...	100	2 p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	nil.	46
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	75
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.	355
Equitable Coal Co., Ld. ...	250	3 p. ct.	215
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	63
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	5 p. ct.	208
Gouripore Co., Ld. ...	100	4 p. ct.	126
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	2 p. ct.	86
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld. ...	75	nil.	75
Howrah Docking Co. ...	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	100	6 p. ct.	118
India G. S. N. Co., Ld. ...	100	3 p. ct.	93
Kamerhatty Jute Mills...	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld. ...	100	6 p.ct.	110
Kanknarrah C. ...	59	nil.	55
Lahore Tramway Co. ...	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co...	100	4 p. ct.	74
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton ...	200	7 p. ct.	286
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	155
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	125
Nasmyth's Pat. Press ...	100	nil.	97
New Beerbhoom Coal ...	100	6 p. ct.	126
Orissa Coasting S. N. ...	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	4 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co. ...	100	y5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Asn. ...	100	y5 p. ct	60
Riverside Press Co. ...	100	nil.	71
R. Scott Thomson & Co...	500	2 p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg. ...	100	nil.	88
Strand Bank Press Co. ...	100	nil.	75
Tarkessur Railway Co. ...	100	4 p. ct.	123
Titaghur Paper Mills ...	100	5 p. ct.	128
Union Jute Co., Ld. ...	75	16 p. ct.	175
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	5 p. ct.	100

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

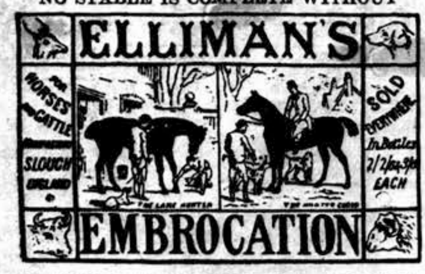
Adulpore Terai (Darij.) ...	100	nil. a	30
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	...	Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	8 p. ct. a	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	7 p. ct. a	75
Assam Company... ...	£20	5 ad.-int.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil a	100
Balasun (Darjeeling) ...	100	8 p. ct.	100
Bengal (Cachar)... ...	100	2 p. ct. a	50
Do. contributory ...	80	2 p. ct. a	40
Bishnath (Assam) ...	200	13p. ct. a	218
Do. contributory ...	100	13p. ct. a	109
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar) ...	100	3 p. ct.	49
Central (Cachar) ...	200	6 p. ct. a	129
Do. Terai (Darj.) ...	100	nil. a	32
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	41
Cherra (Cachar) ...	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore ...	100	nil. a	23
Chumta Tea Co. ...	100	2 p. ct. a	35
Cocheela (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	22
Cuttecherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona ...	100	12 p. ct.	88
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	4 p. ct. a	45
Dehra Doon ...	100	4 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam) ...	£10	4½p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	5ad.-int.a	74
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6 p. ct.	136
Do. do. A... ...	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B.. ...	£10	6 p. ct. a	168
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	6 p.ct.	54
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	30
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3 p. ct.	45
Endogram (Cachar) ...	£10	......	Nm
Gielle (Darjeeling) ...	100	6 p. ct.	69
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	38 p. ct.	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. a	93
Gowhatty (Assam) ...	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	17
Gyabaree (Darjeeling) ...	97½	nil. a	40
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct. a	58
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	15 p. ct.	115
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	3 p. ct. a	51
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct. c	100
Do. contributory ...	100	5 p. ct. c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	... ..	100
Hunwal (Assam) ...	£10	3 p. ct a	100
Indian Terai	500	7 p. ct. a	485
Iringmara (Cachar) ...	100	5 ad int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar) ...	100	7½p. ct. a	65
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. ...	£5	4ad.-int.a	92
Jinglam Darjeeling ...	100	nil. a	99
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5ad.-int.a	[illegible]
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	30
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	5 p. ct.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A ...	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B ...	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.) ...	60	5 p. ct.	58
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	13
Kurseong & Darjeeling ...	250	4 p. ct. a	118
Do. contributory ...	200	4 p. ct. a	98
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct. a	210
Lalsatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	3½p. ct. a	38
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.) ...	100	3½p. ct. a	60
Loobah	100	12p. ct. a	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling ...	100	nil. c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam ...	£10	6 p. ct.	65
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct. a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct.	85
Mohurgung Tea Co. ...	100	4 p. ct. a	39
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	[illegible]
Do. contributory ...	90	nil. a	23
Moran, Assam	80	nil.	30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	8 p. ct.	110
Do. contributory ...	90	8ad. int.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea) ...	100	nil.	30
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil.	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)...	30	[illegible] p. ct. a	100
North Western Cachar	100	nil.	32
Phœnix of (Cachar) ...	80	3 p. ct. c	30
Pankabaree (Darjg.) ...	100	nil. a	55
Pashok (Darjeeling) ...	100	6 p. ct. a	94
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	70
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	100	7 p. ct. a	70
Ring Tong (Darjg.) ...	100	nil. a	41
Rungamatee (Cachar)...	100	4 p. ct.	25
Runglee Rungliot ...	100	15 p. ct.	115
Sapakati Tea Co. ...	100	7 p. ct. a	103
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	10 p. ct.	4-5d
Second Fallodhi ...	100	5 p. ct. a	40
Selim Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	30
Singbulli & Murmah ...	100	7 p. ct.	88
Singell (Darjeeling) ...	100	2p. ct. a	57
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	8 p. ct.	105
Soom (Darjeeling) ...	100	7 p. ct. a	88
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)...	100	nil. a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.) ...	100	3 p. ct. a	40
Teesta Valley (Darjg.) ...	100	19ad.int.	108
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)...	100	5 ad. int.	106
Tingri Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	12 per ct.	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling) ...	200	5 ad. int.	183
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	18
Washabari W. Dooars...	100	10 p. ct.	...

d. nt. Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1887.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyer.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel), Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION, Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
BRUISES CHEST COLDS SORE THROAT from COLD STIFFNESS 1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. Slough Eng.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

JOHNSON & COMPY'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE
TREACHER & COMPY. LTD. AGENTS BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
JOHNSON & Co. LIMITED EXPORT BREWERS CANTERBURY
GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1875
MEDAL LONDON 1873
DIPLOMA HANOVER 1881
CANTERBURY PALE ALE
TRADE MARK JOHNSON & Co. LTD.
BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA
BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY
TREACHER & COMPY. SOLE AGENTS BOMBAY & POONA

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active médicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien. PARIS.— 50, Boul. de Strasbourg LONDON:— 76, New Bond Street

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

HE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cure Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctor I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK BLOOD MIXTURE.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND

WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, ⟨W⟩ AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.G" OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO



HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.



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OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S New PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.



Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

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ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 1d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
BLOCK BLACK LEADS KNIFE BOARDS, &c
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ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

PETER MÖLLER'S



COD LIVER OIL.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

NOTICES.

"I am delighted with their performances."
"The harder the beard the better they shave."
"You may be proud of my well-earned victory," &c. &c.

SO writes TEDDY WICK, the Champion Barber, after his recent great shaving feats in London, concerning

ARBENZ'S RAZORS.



They are the best, most reliable, easiest, and cheapest high-class Razors known, and are highly recommended by all who use them.

PRICE 8s. the set of Four.

May be had of TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay; or K. S. ARBENZ, 107, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, England, well known as the Introducer of the now celebrated and largely imitated

GEM AIR GUNS.



All of my genuine first quality Gem Air Guns bear my Registered Trade Mark [A in cross]

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London. W. C.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249½, High Holborn, LONDON.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,

AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

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Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder	Bhosawul Junctionac	Satari	Dapki
Musjid „	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Nimborah	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Parel Station	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapo
Dadur	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
ion	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Soorla	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Bhandoop	Bagmar	Kurjutab	Chandoor
Tannaha	Khundwaab	Padsadari	Damergau
Deewa	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Callian Junctionab	Beech	Lanowleea	Dygaum
Titwalla	Singaji	Karli	Wurdahb
Khadawali	Harsud	Kunkulla	Powaar
Wassind	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Sindee
Shapoor	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Atgaum	Hurdaa	Chinchwud	Kapri
Khurde	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Kussaraha	Pagdhal	Poonabdd	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Ghotee	Dharam	Ooroolee	Barsee R
Bailgaum	Khundi	Yeoat	Marheh
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Unger
Nassick Rda	Etarsee (for Hoshangabad	Patus	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhondb	Packney
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	Sholapurac
Lassulgaum	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Munmar	Sohagpoorad	Kartruz	Kurubgam
Nandgauma	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Doodneh
Naidongree	Bankeri	Warengaum	Goodoor
Chalisgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Goolburga
Kujgaum	Gadawara	Khankeer	Shahabadabc
Galna	Bohanee	Mulsapoor	Wadi
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	BiswaBridge	Nalwar
Myjee	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Mussawuda	Kuruk Bail	Julumb	Sydapore Road
Sisowlee		Sheagauma	Kistna
Julgaum			Chickaago
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Mussapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHA NAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Limbd	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashr
Chuda	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Rampur	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Kundli	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or c From 5 to 15 minutes for Refreshment; 30 minutes for Dinner. 40 minutes for Dinner

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FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S CAMPAIGN WATCHES

Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

	Rs.
II. qly., Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16
„ Metal hunting keyless lever ...	17
„ Metal cut hunting keyless lever ..	18
„ Silver open-face keyless lever ...	28
„ Silver hunting keyless lever ...	29
„ Silver cut hunting keyless lever .	30

Guarantee One Year.

	Rs
I. qly, Metal open-face keyless lever ...	20
„ Metal hunting keyless lever ...	21
„ Metal cut hunting keyless lever...	22
„ Fine silver open-face keyless lever.	35
„ Fine silver hunting keyless lever.	38
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Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.

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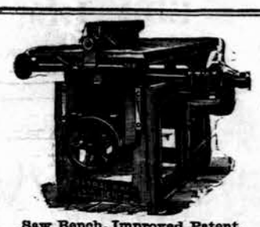
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In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

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